INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION FOR WOMEN
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THE OXFORD GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE-BOOKS

c

FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

BY

JASPER H. STEMBRIDGE

No. VIII

WORLD

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

2/10/

THE OXFORD GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE-BOOKS are intended for individual use during a four- or five-year course for the General School Certificate. The exercises are based on those worked by pupils who have been prepared successfully for examinations of this type.

Most of the sketch-maps have been drawn to show the effect of relevant factors on particular aspects of geography; and the exercises on them will train pupils in the art of selecting the geographical facts essential to a particular question, and rejecting inessentials, and in drawing their own maps to illustrate such facts. A number of photographs of geographical interest are included and the exercises on them should serve to stimulate observation. In addition, the exercises, though suitable for work in form, will also be found most useful for preparation either at school or at home, and especially as aids to revision after oral lessons. A number of questions set at School Certificate examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, the University of Cambridge Local Examinations, and the Joint Matriculation Board of the Universities of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, and Birmingham are included in the series by kind permission of those bodies.

At the end of each book there is an examination paper, perforated so that, if necessary, it can be detached and worked by students under examination conditions after the rest of the exercises have been completed.

Book I, THE BRITISH ISLES, is introductory. The British Isles are revised in Book VII, EUROPE INCLUDING THE BRITISH ISLES. Book VIII, THE WORLD, consists of revision exercises suitable for the later part of the General Certificate of Education course.

Books II to VII each deal with one continent. They may be worked in any order and can thus be adapted for use with any modern scheme of work. In the earlier Books, however, the method of approach to questions is somewhat easier than in the later ones.

The series is meant to be used in conjunction with a good text-book and atlas. The use of coloured pencils will be found useful. *Neatness is essential in working the exercises.*

The climatic statistics are taken from Kendrew's *Climates of the Continents* (Clarendon Press, Oxford), and the remaining statistics are taken from standard works. The trade figures are based on recent three years' averages.

My thanks are due to Mr. J. Myers, Dr. L. Wood and to my colleagues in the University of British Columbia for valuable suggestions, and to Mr. S. Ewart Williams, who prepared some of the diagrams.

31 *March* 1953. JASPER H. STEMBRIDGE.

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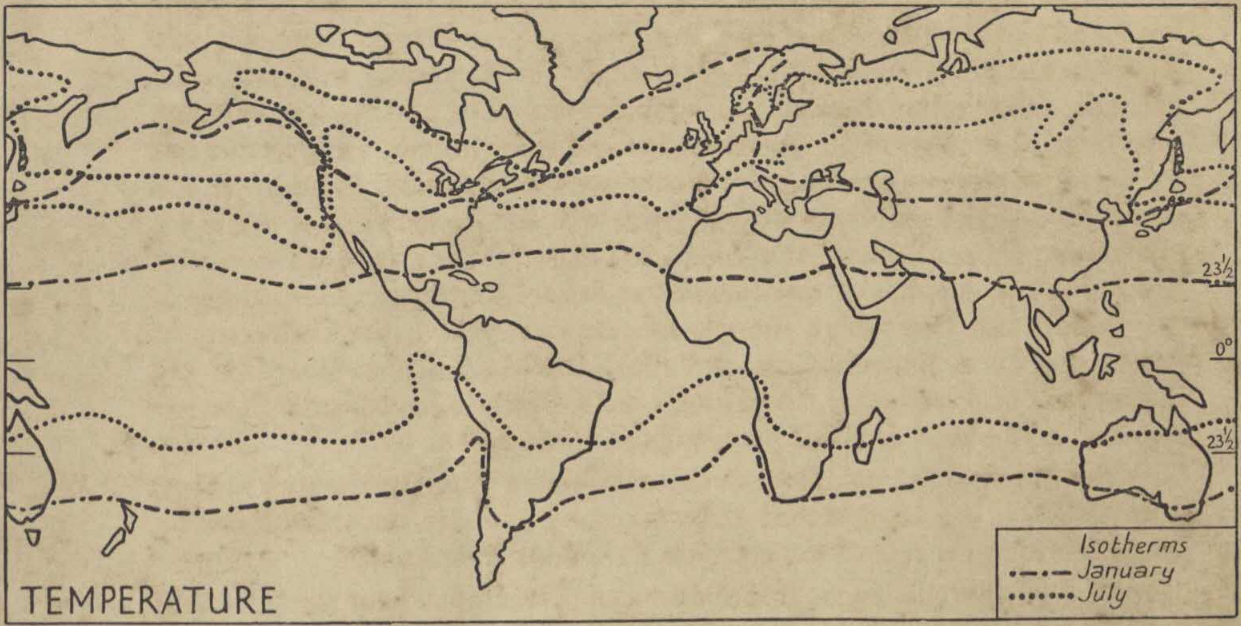
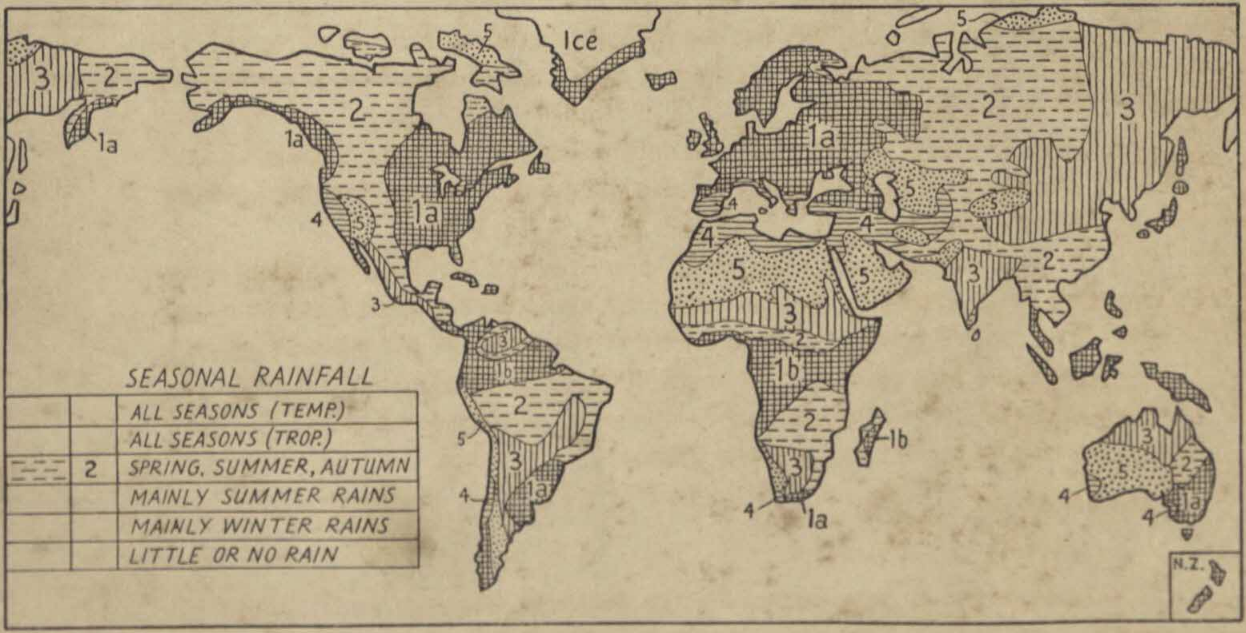
Stem

1. THE WORLD: CLIMATE

1. On the map below: (*a*) Number the January isotherm 32° F., and line it in with blue pencil; number also the January isotherms 70° F. (two). (*b*) Number the July isotherms 60° F., and 70° F. (two). Shade thus ▨ in pencil the region where the *Mean Annual Temperature* is over 70° F.; and thus ▥ the region where the *Mean July Temperature* is less than 60° F. (*d*) Print boldly TROPICAL CLIMATE over the appropriate area. (*e*) Write *Northern limit of wheat* along the appropriate July isotherm.



2. On the map below: (*a*) Complete the key by inserting the appropriate shadings and numbers for the Seasonal Rainfall Regions. (*b*) Show by arrows the direction of the Prevailing Winds when the sun is overhead at the equator.



SEASONAL RAINFALL

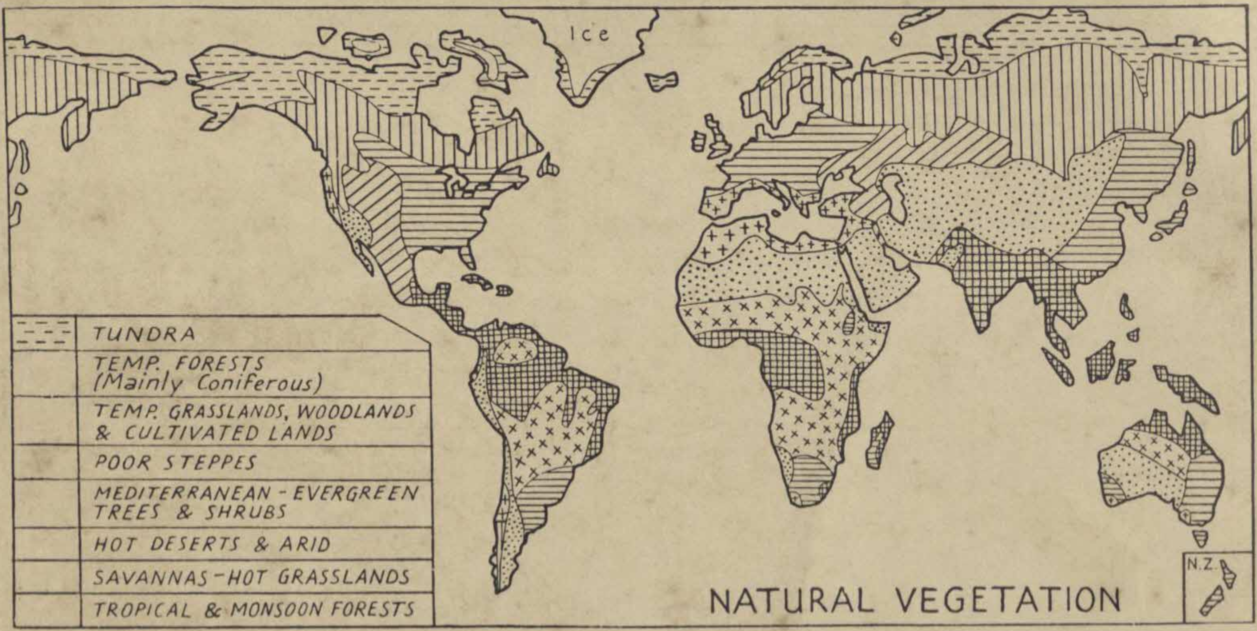
		ALL SEASONS (TEMP.)
		ALL SEASONS (TROP.)
☰	2	SPRING, SUMMER, AUTUMN
		MAINLY SUMMER RAINS
		MAINLY WINTER RAINS
		LITTLE OR NO RAIN

3. What is the name given to that region in (i) the Temperate Zone where the rain falls mainly in winter..and (ii) Asia where the rain falls mainly in summer?...............

....

2. THE WORLD: NATURAL VEGETATION

1. Complete the key of the map below by inserting the appropriate shading for each Natural Vegetation Zone.

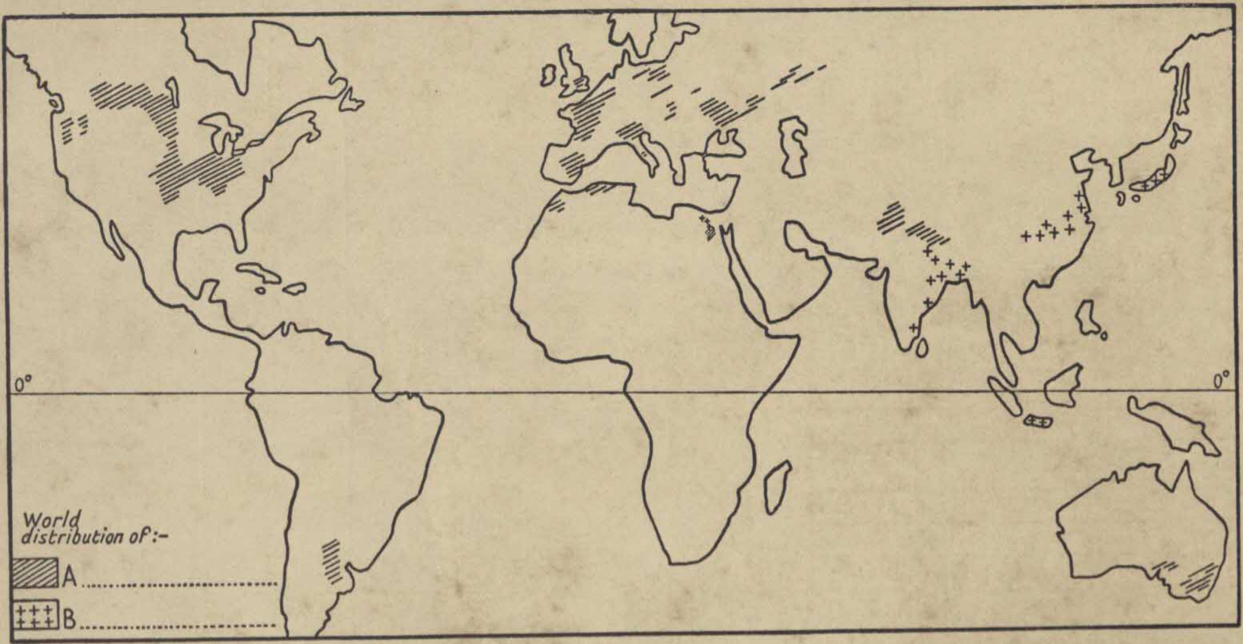

Ice
TUNDRA
TEMP. FORESTS (Mainly Coniferous)
TEMP. GRASSLANDS, WOODLANDS & CULTIVATED LANDS
POOR STEPPES
MEDITERRANEAN - EVERGREEN TREES & SHRUBS
HOT DESERTS & ARID
SAVANNAS - HOT GRASSLANDS
TROPICAL & MONSOON FORESTS
NATURAL VEGETATION
N.Z.

2. Complete the table below after studying the above map and those on the preceding page. Select suitable terms from the following to describe the Temperature and Rainfall. State also in the case of the Rainfall if it falls throughout the year, or is seasonal. If seasonal, state the season, or seasons. *Temperature:* Very hot, hot, warm, cool, cold. *Rainfall:* Very heavy, heavy, moderate, slight.

Vegetation Zone	*Temperature*		*Rainfall*	*Natural Vegetation*
	Summer	*Winter*		
Tundra	Cool	Very Cold	Slight rain throughout year	Little Vegetation—mosses and lichens—some stunted shrubs
Temperate Forests (Mainly Coniferous)				
Temperate Grasslands, Woodlands and Cultivated Lands				
Poor Steppes				
Mediterranean				
Hot Desert and Arid Lands				
Savannas				
Tropical and Monsoon Forests				

3. WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF CROPS

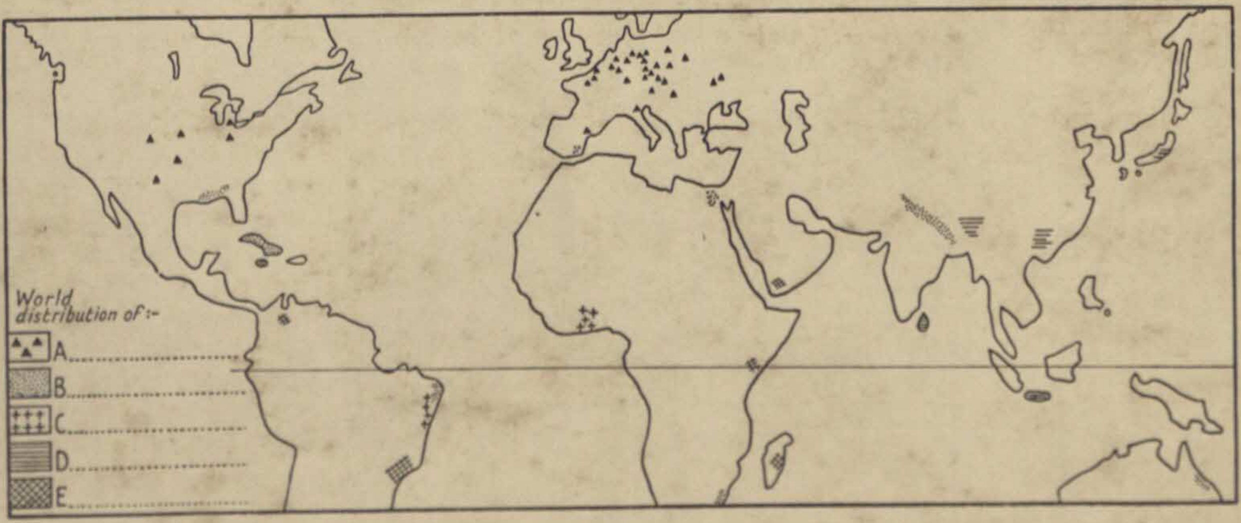
1. The map below shows the chief areas of production for two important cereal crops. On the lines below the map write the name of each according to the shading by which it is represented. Print boldly W over *one* region where cereal A is grown as a Winter Crop.



2. Complete the table below.

Name of Crop	*Soils and Relief*	*Temperature*	*Rainfall*
A			
B	Well-watered lowlands—fields banked and flooded	High	Heavy—Monsoon or tropical rains

3. The map below shows the principal areas producing cane and beet sugar, cacao, coffee, and tea. Name these crops according to the symbols by which they are represented.

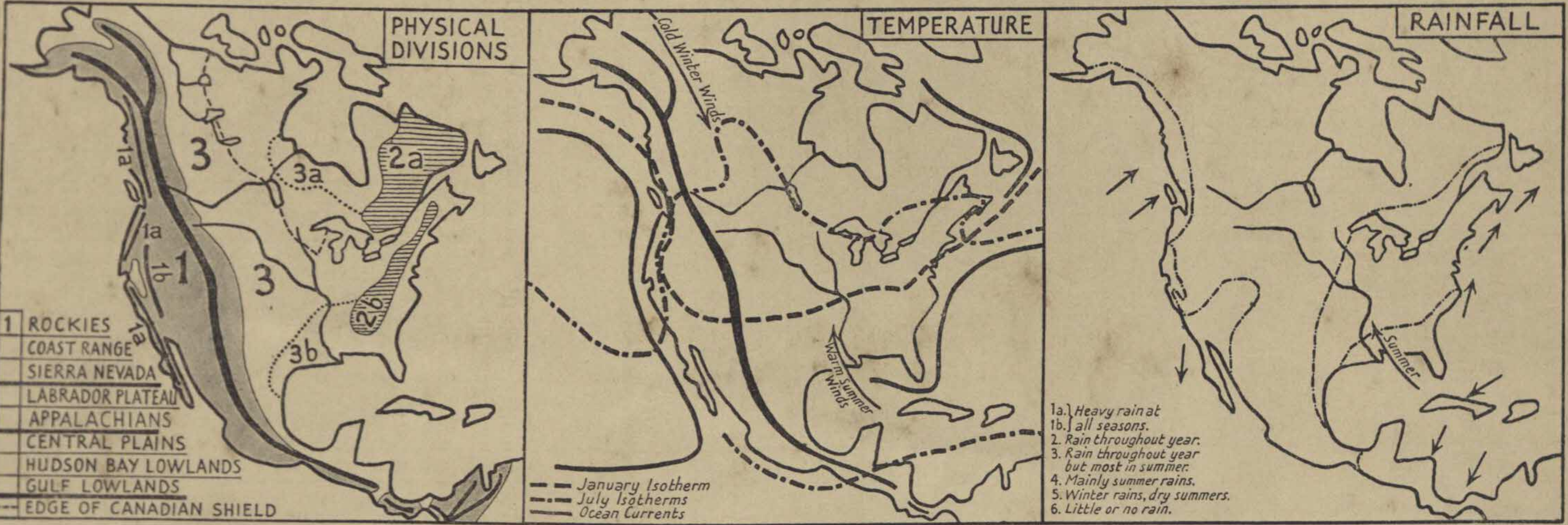


4. NORTH AMERICA : PHYSICAL DIVISIONS AND CLIMATE

1. (*a*) On the map below complete the key by numbering the Physical Divisions according to the numbers by which they are indicated.

(*b*) On the map below (i) Number the January and July (64° F. and 80° F.) Isotherms. (ii) Shade that portion of North America where the rivers and lakes are frozen in winter. (iii) Name the Ocean Currents, and show by arrows their direction.

(*c*) On the map below number *boldly* the Rainfall Regions according to the numbers by which they are indicated in the key.



2. (*a*) What effect have the Rocky Mountains on the Climate of the Central Plain? ....

....

(*b*) How does the absence of mountain barriers on the north and south affect the climate of the Central Plain in:

(i) Summer ....

(ii) Winter ....

4. NORTH AMERICA : PHYSICAL DIVISIONS AND CLIMATE (*continued*)

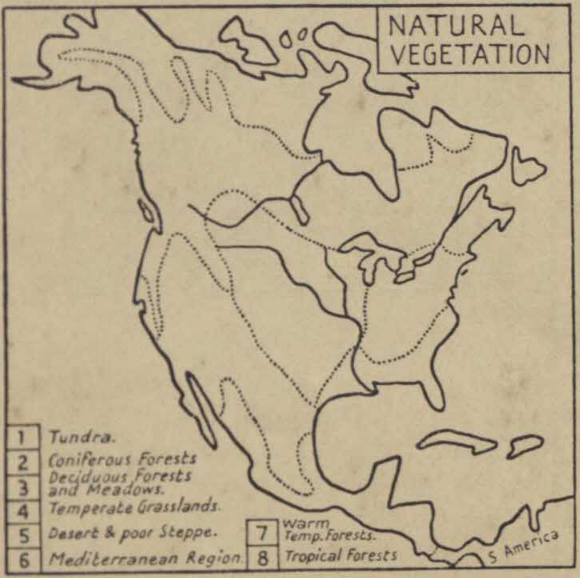
3. Below are given climatic data for Calgary, Colon, San Francisco, and Victoria. Complete the table. Under *Seasonal Rainfall* state season of greatest rain, or if rain falls at All Seasons. Classify the climate as Maritime, Continental, Mediterranean, or Tropical.

	J.	*F.*	*M.*	*A.*	*M.*	*J.*	*J.*	*A.*	*S.*	*O.*	*N.*	*D.*	Hottest Month	Coldest Month	Seasonal Rainfall	Type of Climate	Name of Town
Temp. F.	49	51	53	54	56	57	57	58	60	59	56	51					
Rain, in.	4·8	3·6	3·1	1·6	0·7	..	..	..	0·3	0·9	2·4	4·5					
Temp. F.	12	15	25	40	49	56	61	59	51	42	28	19					
Rain, in.	0·5	0·5	0·7	0·7	2·3	2·9	2·6	2·5	1·3	0·6	0·7	0·5					
Temp. F.	39	40	43	48	53	57	60	60	56	50	44	41					
Rain, in.	4·5	3·2	2·5	1·6	1·2	0·9	0·4	0·6	1·8	2·5	5·7	5·8					
Temp. F.	80	80	81	81	80	80	80	80	80	80	79	80					
Rain, in.	3·7	1·6	1·6	4·3	12·4	13·3	16·0	14·7	12·5	15·1	20·7	11·4					

5. NORTH AMERICA : NATURAL VEGETATION AND CROPS

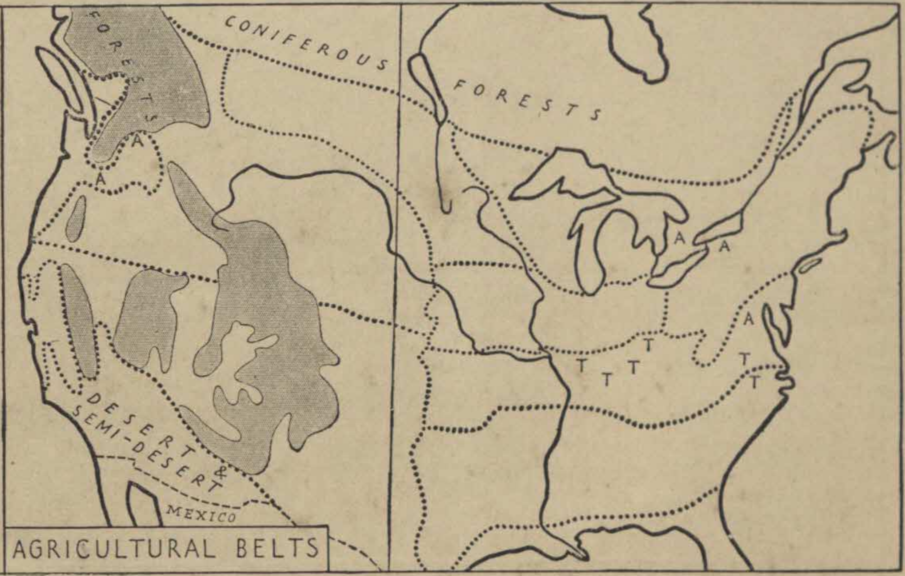
1. On the map below number the Vegetation Zones to correspond with the key.

2. On the map below indicate the chief agricultural belts (of Canada and the United States) by means of the numbers given in the key. Number the meridian of longitude marked.

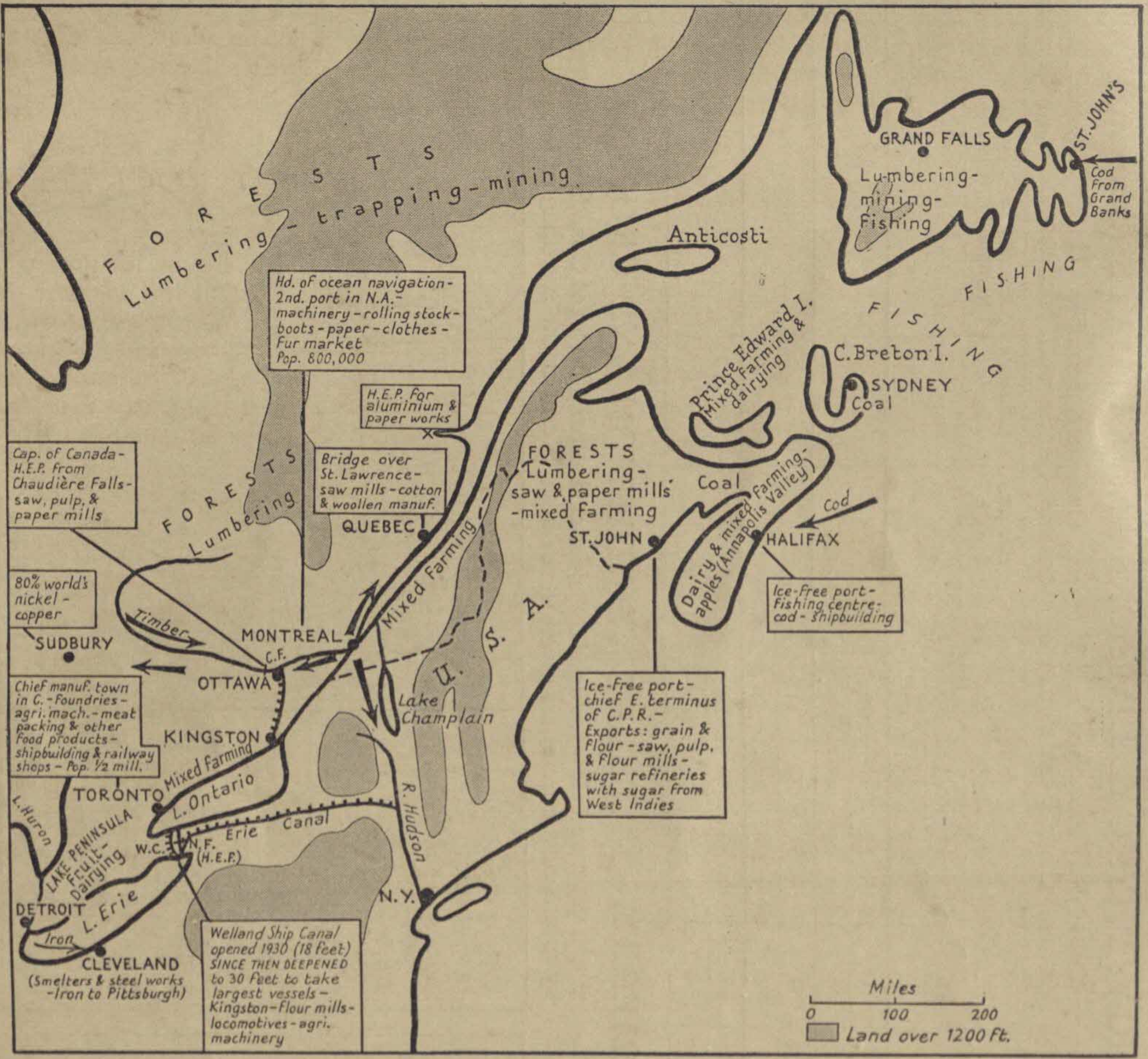


1. Spring Wheat Belt.
2N. Maize Belt.
2S. Maize and Winter Wheat Belt.
3. Cotton Belt (with some Maize).
4. Sub-Tropical Belt (Rice & Sugar Cane).
5. Pastures for Dairying and Hay.
6E. Mixed Farming.
6W. Mixed Farming.
7. Dry Farming and Irrigation.
8. Mediterranean Products.
9. Ranching.

T. Tobacco.
A. Apples.



6. EASTERN CANADA, MARITIME STATES, AND NEWFOUNDLAND


F O R E S T S
Lumbering - trapping - mining
Hd. of ocean navigation - 2nd. port in N.A. - machinery - rolling stock - boots - paper - clothes - Fur market Pop. 800,000
H.E.P. For aluminium & paper works
Cap. of Canada - H.E.P. From Chaudière Falls - saw, pulp, & paper mills
F O R E S T S
Lumbering
Bridge over St. Lawrence - saw mills - cotton & woollen manuf.
QUEBEC
80% world's nickel - copper
SUDBURY
Timber
MONTREAL
C.F.
OTTAWA
Mixed Farming
Chief manuf. town in C. - Foundries - agri. mach. - meat packing & other food products - shipbuilding & railway shops - Pop. ½ mill.
KINGSTON
Mixed Farming
TORONTO
L. Ontario
L. Huron
LAKE PENINSULA
Fruit - Dairying
W.C.
N.F. (H.E.P.)
Erie Canal
DETROIT
L. Erie
Iron
CLEVELAND
(Smelters & steel works - Iron to Pittsburgh)
Welland Ship Canal opened 1930 (18 feet) SINCE THEN DEEPENED to 30 feet to take largest vessels - Kingston - Flour mills - locomotives - agri. machinery
Lake Champlain
R. Hudson
N.Y.
U. S. A.
FORESTS
Lumbering - saw & paper mills - mixed Farming
ST. JOHN
Ice-Free port - chief E. terminus of C.P.R. - Exports: grain & flour - saw, pulp, & flour mills - sugar refineries with sugar from West Indies
Anticosti
GRAND FALLS
Lumbering - mining - Fishing
ST. JOHN'S
Cod From Grand Banks
FISHING
FISHING
Prince Edward I. Mixed Farming & dairying
C. Breton I.
SYDNEY
Coal
Coal
Dairy & mixed farming - apples (Annapolis Valley)
Cod
HALIFAX
Ice-Free port - fishing centre - cod - shipbuilding
Miles
0
100
200
Land over 1200 Ft.

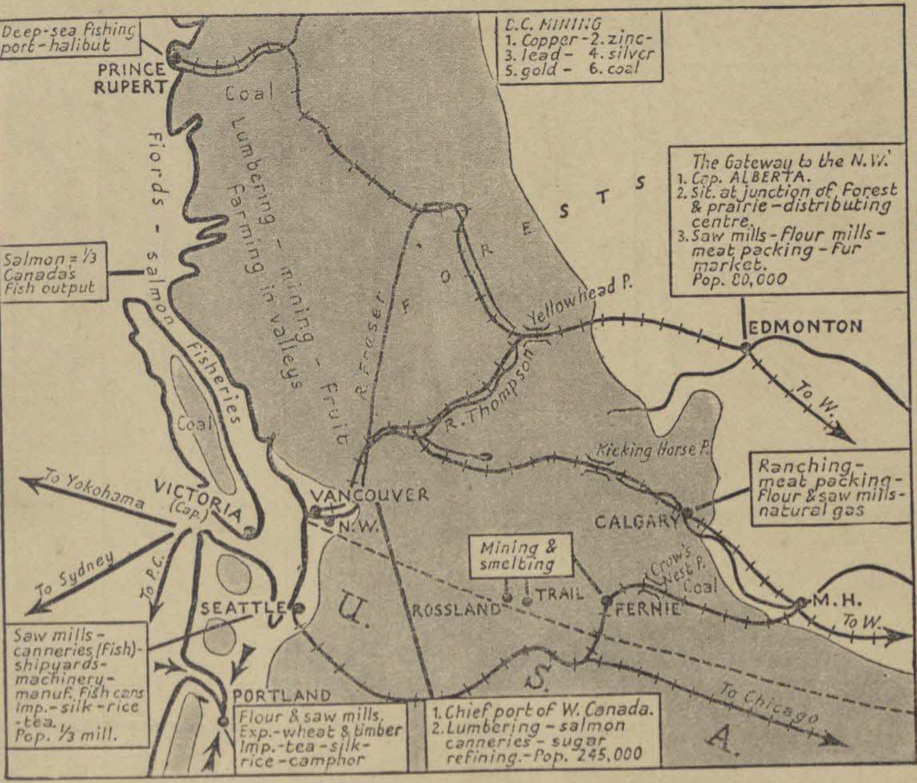
1. In the table below summarize the chief industries of Eastern Canada (Including Newfoundland).

Industry	*Raw Materials*	*Chief Sources of Supply*	*Principal Towns engaged in Industry*

6. EASTERN CANADA, MARITIME STATES, AND NEWFOUNDLAND (*continued*)

2. (*a*) On the map on page 6 outline by a dotted line drawn in red ink the Maritime Region of Eastern Canada, i.e. the lower St. Lawrence valley, the Canadian islands in the Gulf, and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; (*b*) colour blue an estuary blocked with ice for some four months in winter; (*c*) print FOGS over an area where fogs are a great handicap to shipping, and HIGH TIDES over a bay noted for its exceptionally high tides.

7. BRITISH COLUMBIA: ROUTES ACROSS THE ROCKIES


Deep-sea fishing port-halibut
PRINCE RUPERT
Coal
Fiords - salmon
Lumbering - mining - fruit
Farming in valleys
B.C. MINING
1. Copper - 2. zinc -
3. lead - 4. silver
5. gold - 6. coal
F O R E S T S
R. Fraser
R. Thompson
Yellowhead P.
The Gateway to the N.W.
1. Cap. ALBERTA.
2. Sit. at junction of Forest & prairie - distributing centre.
3. Saw mills - Flour mills - meat packing - Fur market.
Pop. 80,000
EDMONTON
To W.
Salmon = 1/3 Canada's Fish output
Fisheries
Coal
Kicking Horse P.
Ranching - meat packing - Flour & saw mills - natural gas
CALGARY
To Yokohama
VICTORIA (Cap.)
To Sydney
To P.C.
VANCOUVER
N.W.
Mining & smelting
TRAIL
ROSSLAND
FERNIE
Crow's Nest P.
Coal
M.H.
To W.
SEATTLE
U. S. A.
Saw mills - canneries (Fish) - shipyards - machinery - manuf. Fish cans Imp. - silk - rice - tea. Pop. 1/3 mill.
PORTLAND
Flour & saw mills. Exp. - wheat & timber Imp. - tea - silk - rice - camphor
1. Chief port of W. Canada.
2. Lumbering - salmon canneries - sugar refining. - Pop. 245,000
To Chicago

1. Name *one* region sending some of its products eastward, and *one* sending some of its products westward by the Kicking Horse Pass route. In each case name *one* only of these products.

(i) Region ....

Product ....

(ii) Region ....

Product ....

Name two other passes crossed by railways from the prairies to the west coast.

(i) ....

(ii) ....

2. Under the headings below summarize the geography of British Columbia.

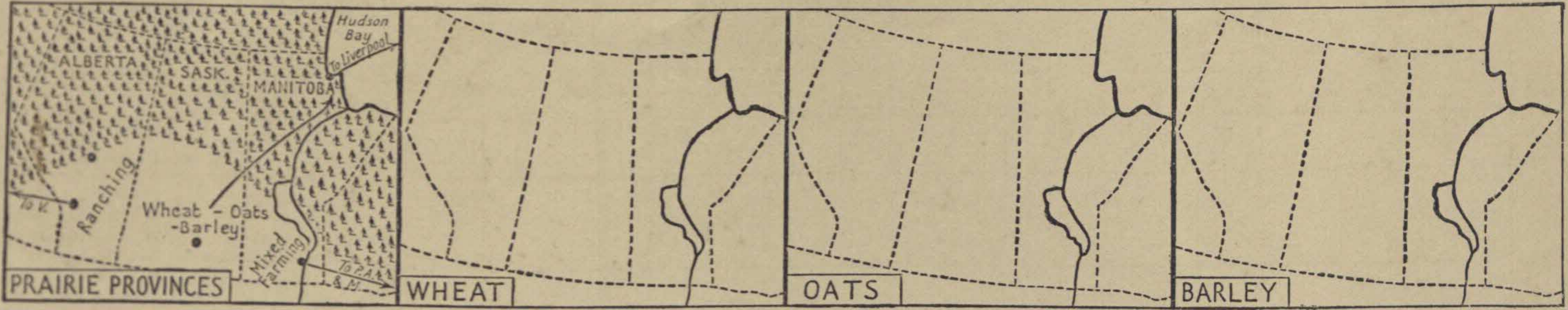
Relief and Climate	*Farming*	*Fishing*	*Mining*

8. CANADA—THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

1. (*a*) On the first map indicate by their initial letters the five towns marked.

(*b*) The figures in the table show, for 1932, (i) the production of the cereals named, in millions of bushels; and (ii) the total percentage, producted by these provinces, of the Canadian output. Representing each 20 million bushels by one dot thus ● complete the maps to show the comparative production of wheat, oats, and barley in the three prairie provinces.

Cereal	*Manitoba*	*Saskatchewan*	*Alberta*	*Per cent. of total output*
Wheat	40	200	160	90
Oats	40	100	100	65
Barley	20	20	20	75



2. Under the headings below write short notes on cereal production in the prairie provinces.

Relief

Soils

Climate

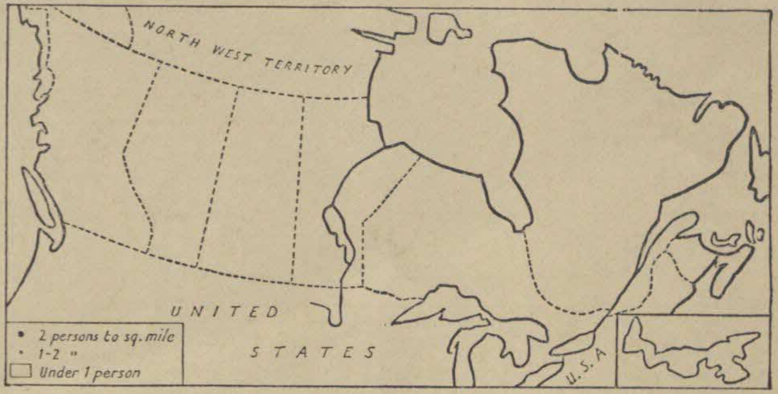
Supply of Labour

Season and methods of (i) Sowing
(ii) Harrowing
(iii) Harvesting

Transport (i) To railway
(ii) To markets

9. CANADA—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION—THE C.P.R.

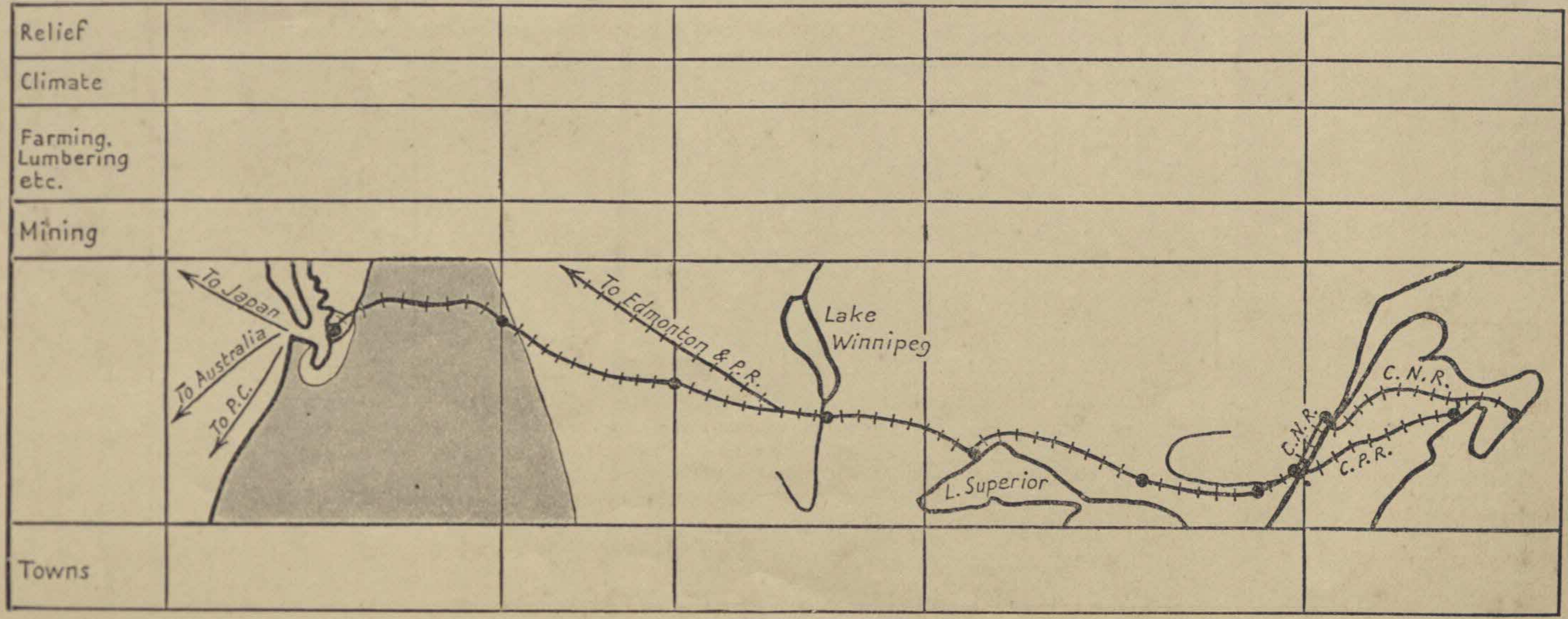
1. Use the figures given in the table below to show, on the map opposite, the distribution of population in Canada. Represent the number of persons to the square mile by the symbols shown in the key. Leave territories under 1 person blank. The distribution for Prince Edward Island should be filled in on the small inset map. Indicate the provinces by their initial letters, marked in red ink.



Density of Population in Canada (No. of persons to the square mile)

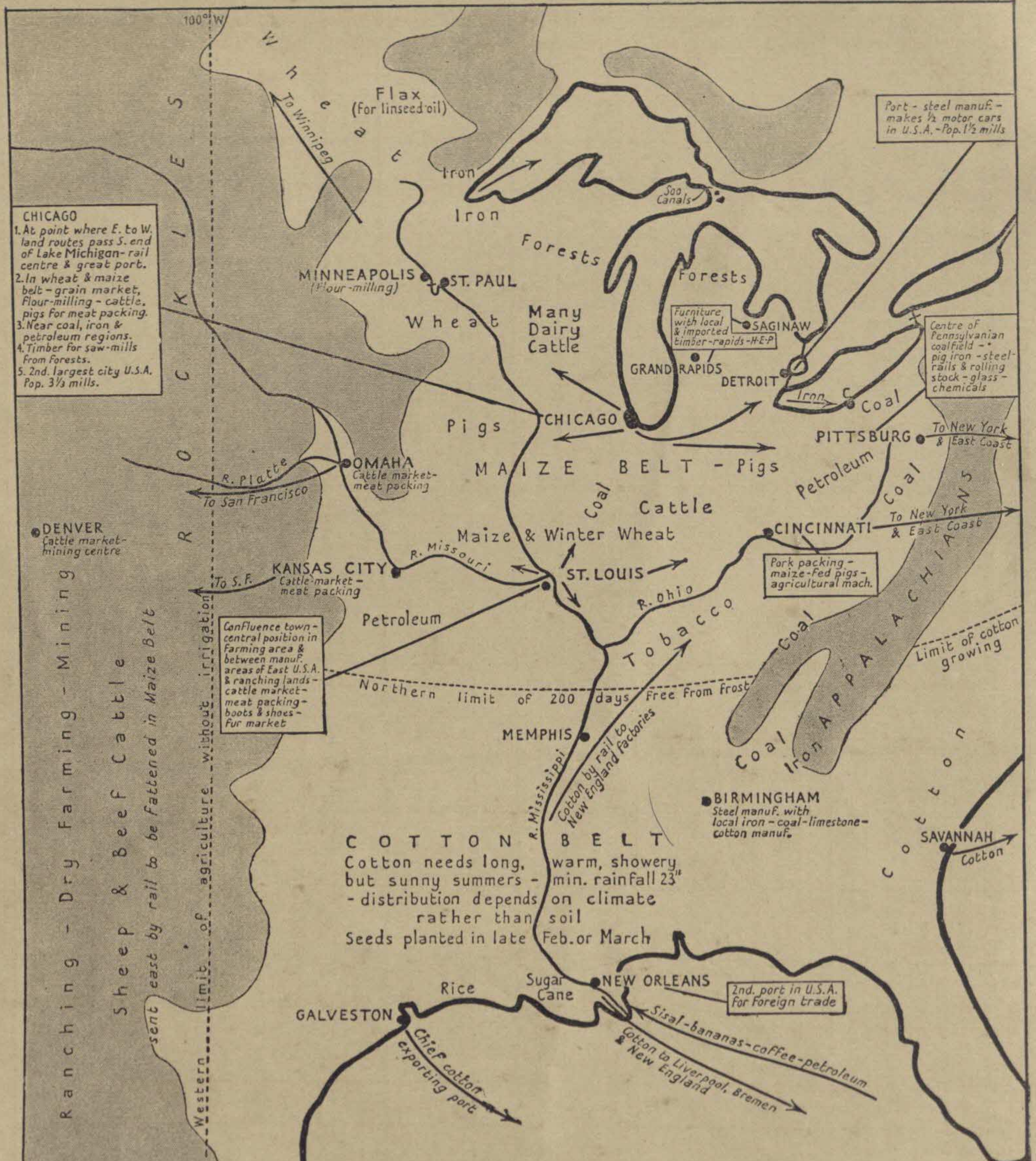
Province		*Province*	
Newfoundland	8	Saskatchewan	3
Prince Edward Island	40	Alberta	2
Nova Scotia	26	British Columbia	1·5
New Brunswick	12	Yukon Territory	0·02
Quebec	3	North West Territory	0·005
Ontario	7	CANADA (taken as a whole)	2·4
Manitoba	2		

2. On the map of the C.P.R. below: (*a*) name the towns, (*b*) summarize briefly, in the respective columns, the geography of the area served by the railway.



10. THE MISSISSIPPI BASIN

1. Draw a line in blue pencil to show the divide between the Mississippi Basin and the Great Lakes. Name each of the latter.


100° W
Wheat
Flax (for linseed oil)
To Winnipeg
ROCKIES
Iron
Iron
Forests
Soo Canals
Forests
CHICAGO
1. At point where E. to W. land routes pass S. end of Lake Michigan - rail centre & great port.
2. In wheat & maize belt - grain market, flour-milling - cattle, pigs for meat packing.
3. Near coal, iron & petroleum regions.
4. Timber for saw-mills from forests.
5. 2nd. largest city U.S.A. Pop. 3⅓ mills.
MINNEAPOLIS (Flour-milling)
ST. PAUL
Wheat
Many Dairy Cattle
Furniture with local & imported timber - rapids - H.E.P.
SAGINAW
GRAND RAPIDS
DETROIT
Port - steel manuf. - makes ½ motor cars in U.S.A. - Pop. 1½ mills
Centre of Pennsylvanian coalfield - pig iron - steel - rails & rolling stock - glass - chemicals
Iron
C
Coal
PITTSBURG
To New York & East Coast
Pigs
CHICAGO
OMAHA Cattle market - meat packing
R. Platte
To San Francisco
MAIZE BELT - Pigs
Coal
Cattle
Petroleum
Coal
DENVER Cattle market - mining centre
Maize & Winter Wheat
R. Missouri
KANSAS CITY Cattle market - meat packing
To S. F.
ST. LOUIS
CINCINNATI
To New York & East Coast
Pork packing - maize-fed pigs - agricultural mach.
APPALACHIANS
R. Ohio
Petroleum
Confluence town - central position in farming area & between manuf. areas of East U.S.A. & ranching lands - cattle market - meat packing - boots & shoes - fur market
Tobacco
Coal
Limit of cotton growing
Northern limit of 200 days Free from Frost
MEMPHIS
Cotton by rail to New England factories
R. Mississippi
Coal
Iron
BIRMINGHAM Steel manuf. with local iron - coal - limestone - cotton manuf.
Ranching - Dry Farming - Mining
Sheep & Beef Cattle
sent east by rail to be fattened in Maize Belt
Western limit of agriculture without irrigation
COTTON BELT
Cotton needs long, warm, showery but sunny summers - min. rainfall 23" - distribution depends on climate rather than soil
Seeds planted in late Feb. or March
Cotton
SAVANNAH
Cotton
Rice
Sugar Cane
NEW ORLEANS
2nd. port in U.S.A. for foreign trade
GALVESTON
Chief cotton exporting port
Sisal - bananas - coffee - petroleum
Cotton to Liverpool, Bremen & New England
0 100 200 MILES
100° W

Comparative output of the leading countries producing:

Wheat: U.S.S.R. 40; U.S.A. 30; Canada 12; France 8; Italy 8; India 6; Argentina 6; Australia 5.

Maize: U.S.A. 75; Brazil 5; Argentina 3; South Africa 2·5.

Cotton: U.S.A. 50; U.S.S.R. 15; India 7; Egypt 5.

10. THE MISSISSIPPI BASIN (*continued*)

2. (*a*) On the map on page 10 show, by a line drawn in red ink, the routes followed by the railways running from St. Louis (i) west to Denver, and (ii) east via Cincinnati to Pittsburg.

(*b*) Shade thus ▨ the chief petroleum fields

(*c*) State the nature of the outward and inward railway traffic between the agricultural belt of which St. Louis is the centre and (i) the eastern ranching and dry-farming region, and (ii) the Pittsburg industrial area.

(i)

(ii)

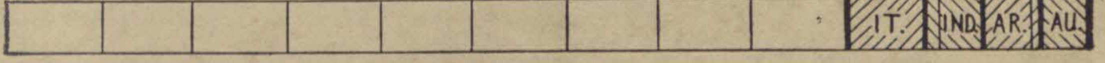
3. What is dry farming? In what part of the United States is it extensively carried on?

4. In the table below, fill in the facts required concerning *cotton.*

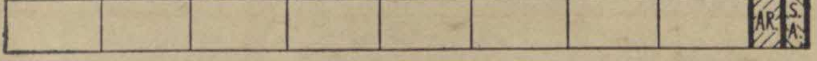
Soils	
Climate	
Season of: (i) Sowing	(ii) Harvesting
Labour	
Transport: (i) To U.S. factories	(ii) To British Isles
Towns: (i) Inland centres	(ii) Ports

5. Using the figures given on the opposite page, complete below diagrams to show the relative importance of the chief countries growing Wheat, Maize, and Cotton.

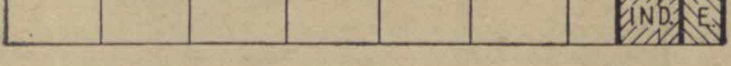
(*a*) *Wheat*



(*b*) *Maize*

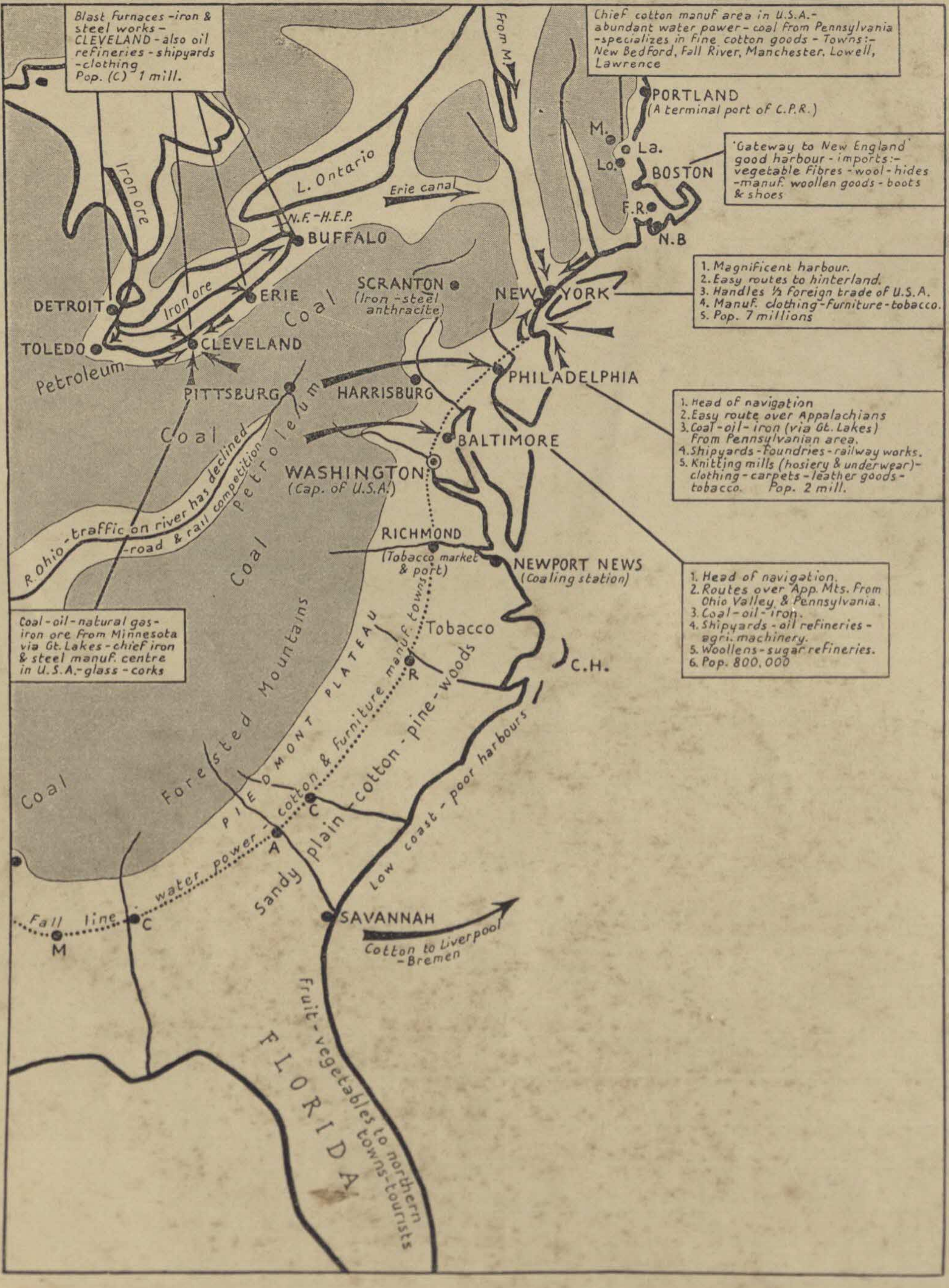


(*c*) *Cotton*



11. THE EASTERN UNITED STATES

1. On the map below name the rivers and the towns indicated by their initial (or first two) letters only.


Blast furnaces - iron & steel works - CLEVELAND - also oil refineries - shipyards - clothing Pop. (C) 1 mill.
From M.
Chief cotton manuf area in U.S.A. - abundant water power - coal from Pennsylvania - specializes in fine cotton goods - Towns:- New Bedford, Fall River, Manchester, Lowell, Lawrence
PORTLAND
(A terminal port of C.P.R.)
M.
La.
Lo.
BOSTON
'Gateway to New England' good harbour - imports:- vegetable fibres - wool - hides - manuf. woollen goods - boots & shoes
F.R.
N.B
Iron ore
L. Ontario
Erie canal
N.F.-H.E.P.
BUFFALO
1. Magnificent harbour.
2. Easy routes to hinterland.
3. Handles ½ foreign trade of U.S.A.
4. Manuf. clothing - furniture - tobacco.
5. Pop. 7 millions
SCRANTON
(Iron - steel anthracite)
NEW YORK
DETROIT
Iron ore
ERIE
Coal
TOLEDO
CLEVELAND
Petroleum
PITTSBURG
Petroleum
HARRISBURG
PHILADELPHIA
1. Head of navigation
2. Easy route over Appalachians
3. Coal - oil - iron (via Gt. Lakes) from Pennsylvanian area.
4. Shipyards - foundries - railway works.
5. Knitting mills (hosiery & underwear) - clothing - carpets - leather goods - tobacco. Pop. 2 mill.
Coal
BALTIMORE
Petroleum
WASHINGTON
(Cap. of U.S.A.)
Ohio - traffic on river has declined - road & rail competition
Coal
RICHMOND
(Tobacco market & port)
NEWPORT NEWS
(Coaling station)
1. Head of navigation.
2. Routes over App. Mts. from Ohio Valley & Pennsylvania.
3. Coal - oil - iron.
4. Shipyards - oil refineries - agri. machinery.
5. Woollens - sugar refineries.
6. Pop. 800,000
Coal - oil - natural gas - iron ore from Minnesota via Gt. Lakes - chief iron & steel manuf. centre in U.S.A. - glass - corks
Forested Mountains
PLATEAU
Tobacco
manuf. towns
R
C.H.
cotton - pine - woods
PIEDMONT
cotton & furniture
C
low coast - poor harbours
Coal
A
Sandy plain
water power
Fall line
C
M
SAVANNAH
Cotton to Liverpool - Bremen
Fruit - vegetables to northern towns - tourists
FLORIDA

11. THE EASTERN UNITED STATES (*continued*)

2. Name three ways in which New York fulfils the conditions necessary for a large commercial port.

(i) ....

(ii) ....

(iii) ....

3. (*a*) Name two cotton-manufacturing areas in the United States outside New England.

(i) .... (ii) ....

(*b*) State three factors that have contributed towards making New England the leading cotton-manufacturing area. (i) .... (ii) ....

.... (iii) ....

4. (*a*) *On the map* print PENN over Pennsylvania, but do not mark the boundaries of the state.

(*b*) From whence does the Pennsylvanian Coalfield obtain the bulk of its iron ore?

....

(*c*) Name three important forms of power, other than coal, that are available in or near the coalfield. (i) .... (ii) .... (iii) ....

(*d*) Name two industries, other than coal-mining and iron and steel manufacture, carried on in the coalfield. (i) .... (ii) ....

5. (*a*) What is the *Fall Line*? ....

(*b*) Why is it important? ....

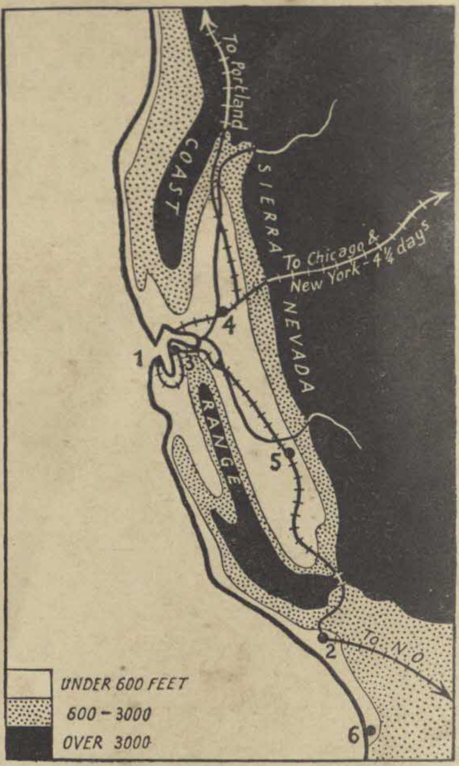
6. Fill in the facts required in the table below.

Industry	*Chief Centres in Eastern U.S.A.*	*Industry*	*Chief Centres in Eastern U.S.A.*
Woollen manuf.		Motor-cars	
Leather goods		Oil refining	
Clothing		Sugar refining	
Furniture		Tobacco	

12. THE WESTERN UNITED STATES

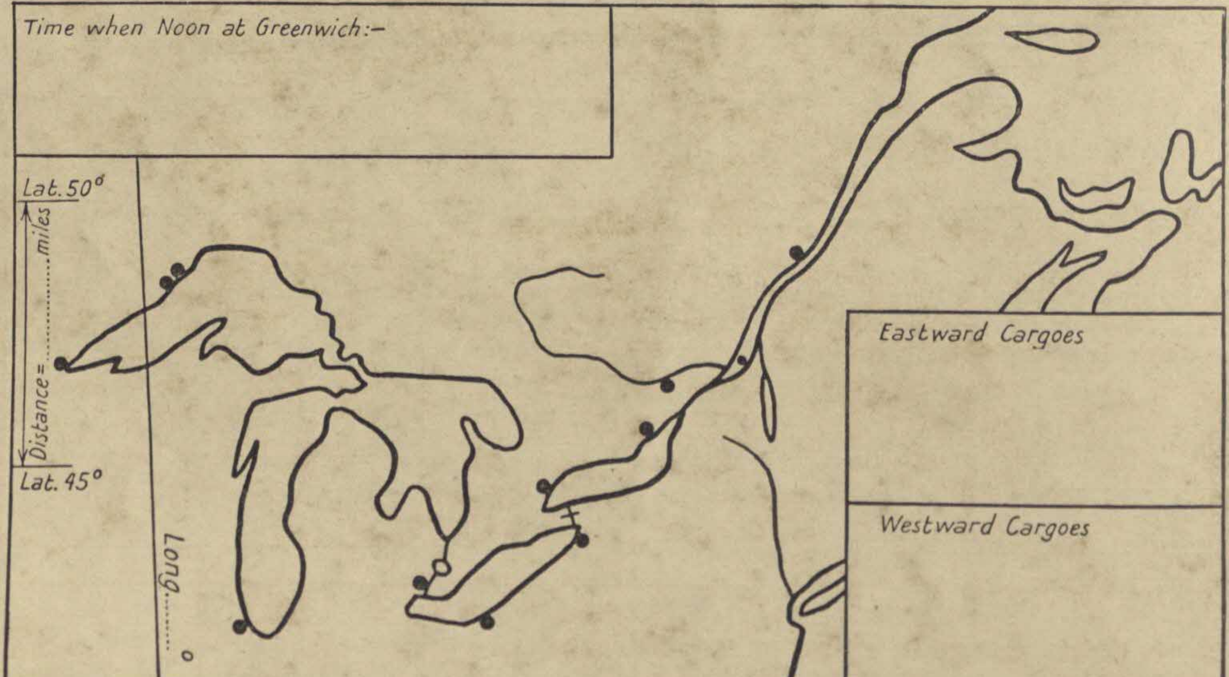
1. On the map opposite show, by arrows, the direction of the prevailing winds in winter. Then complete the table below.

Name of Region	
Climate	
Chief Products of Valley	
Towns	*Importance*
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	



13. THE GREAT LAKES

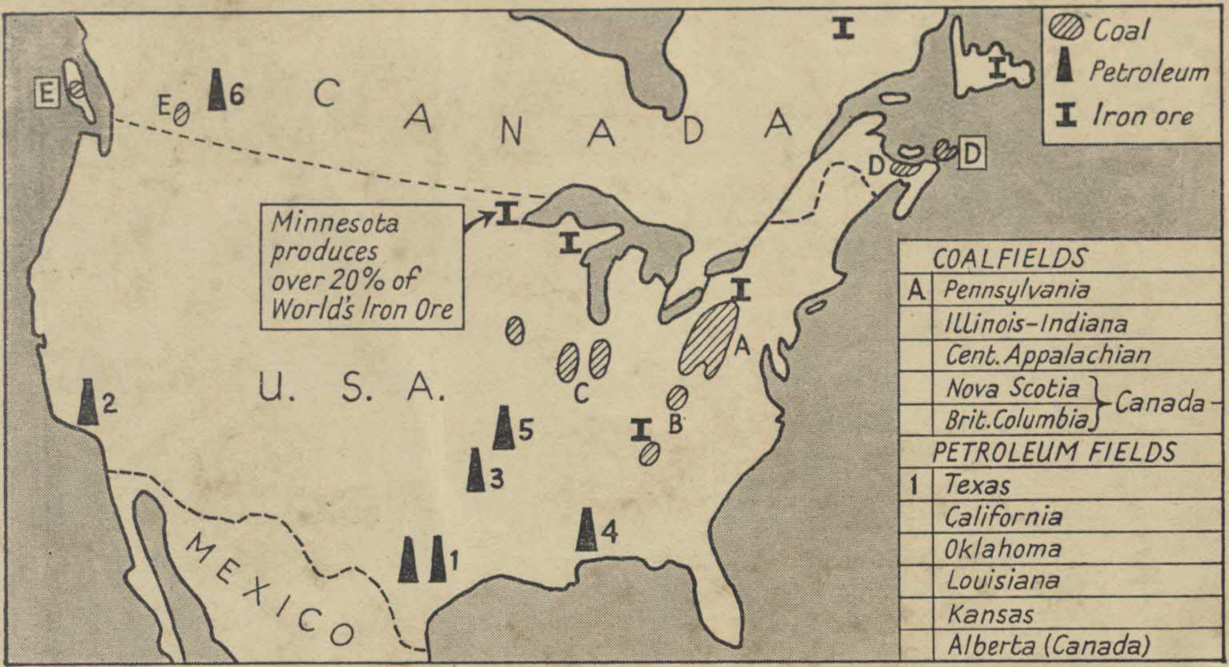
1. On the map below: (*a*) Number the line of longitude marked. (*b*) State the time along this line when it is noon at Greenwich. *Show your working.* (*c*) State the approximate distance between the two parallels of latitude indicated. (*d*) Name the five Great Lakes, and the towns marked. (*e*) Print IRON, COAL, and NICKEL each over *one* appropriate area. (*f*) Mark and name *two* important canals. (*g*) In the spaces provided, name two eastward and two westward cargoes carried through the Soo Canals.



The Great Lakes—a great Inland Waterway

14. NORTH AMERICA: COAL, PETROLEUM, IRON

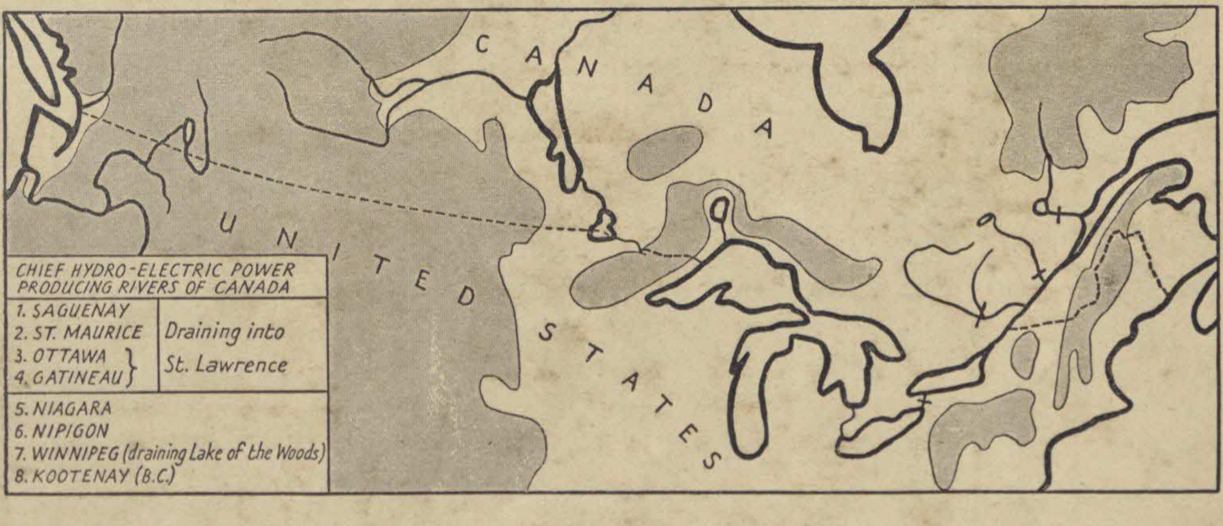
1. (*a*) On the map below complete the key by placing against (i) the names of the coalfields the letters by which they are indicated on the map, and (ii) the names of the petroleum fields the numbers by which they are indicated on the map. (*b*) Print LAB over the newly developed Labrador iron field and N.F. over the Newfoundland iron field.



	COALFIELDS
A	Pennsylvania
	Illinois-Indiana
	Cent. Appalachian
	Nova Scotia } Canada
	Brit. Columbia }
	PETROLEUM FIELDS
1	Texas
	California
	Oklahoma
	Louisiana
	Kansas
	Alberta (Canada)

15. HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

1. The map below shows the chief sources of *developed* hydro-electric power in Canada (and New York State (U.S.A.) which shares the resources of Niagara). Number, to correspond with the key, the chief rivers whose waters are already harnessed for electric power.



CHIEF HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCING RIVERS OF CANADA	
1. SAGUENAY	
2. ST. MAURICE	Draining into
3. OTTAWA }	St. Lawrence
4. GATINEAU }	
5. NIAGARA	
6. NIPIGON	
7. WINNIPEG (draining Lake of the Woods)	
8. KOOTENAY (B.C.)	

NOTE. Chief countries, in order of importance, with *developed Hydro-Electric Power*:—1. U.S.A.; 2. Canada; 3. Japan; 4. Italy; 5. Sweden; 6. Norway; 7. Switzerland; 8. France; 9. Spain.

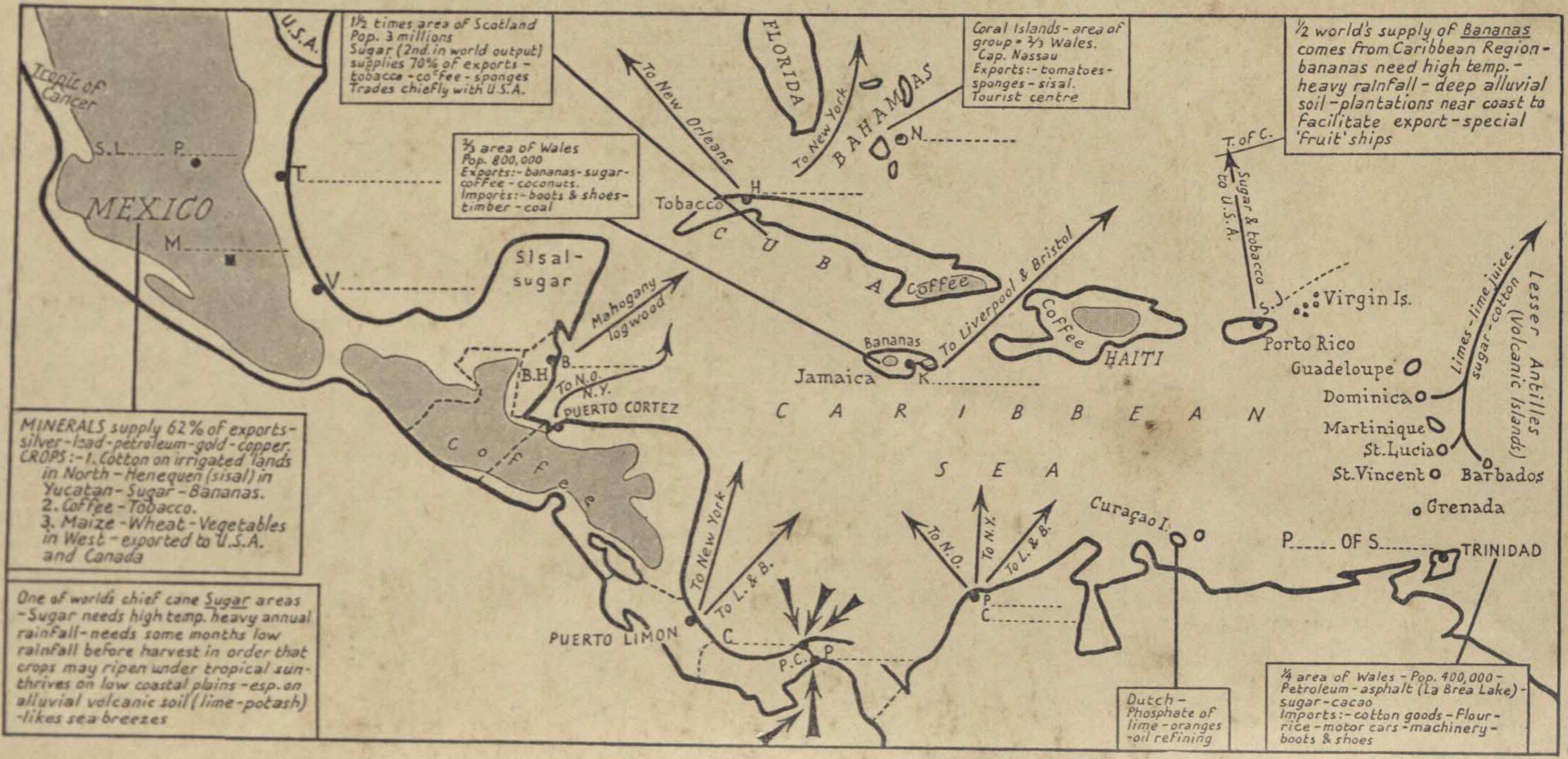
16. MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND THE WEST INDIES

1. (*a*) On the map below show by arrows, drawn in red ink, the direction from which the prevailing winds blow.

(*b*) Underline, in red ink, the names of the British territories.

(*c*) Print *bananas* over three, and *sugar* over two regions noted respectively for their cultivation.

(*d*) (i) Indicate by their initial letters, printed boldly over each country, the following states in Central America: Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama. (ii) Name also the towns indicated by initial letters.



1½ times area of Scotland
Pop. 3 millions
Sugar (2nd. in world output) supplies 70% of exports - tobacco - coffee - sponges
Trades chiefly with U.S.A.

⅔ area of Wales
Pop. 800,000
Exports:- bananas - sugar - coffee - coconuts.
Imports:- boots & shoes - timber - coal

Coral Islands - area of group = ⅔ Wales.
Cap. Nassau
Exports:- tomatoes - sponges - sisal.
Tourist centre

½ world's supply of Bananas comes from Caribbean Region - bananas need high temp. - heavy rainfall - deep alluvial soil - plantations near coast to facilitate export - special 'fruit' ships

MINERALS supply 62% of exports - silver - lead - petroleum - gold - copper.
CROPS:- 1. Cotton on irrigated lands in North - Henequen (sisal) in Yucatan - Sugar - Bananas.
2. Coffee - Tobacco.
3. Maize - Wheat - Vegetables in West - exported to U.S.A. and Canada

One of world's chief cane Sugar areas - Sugar needs high temp. heavy annual rainfall - needs some months low rainfall before harvest in order that crops may ripen under tropical sun - thrives on low coastal plains - esp. on alluvial volcanic soil (lime - potash) - likes sea breezes

Dutch - Phosphate of lime - oranges - oil refining

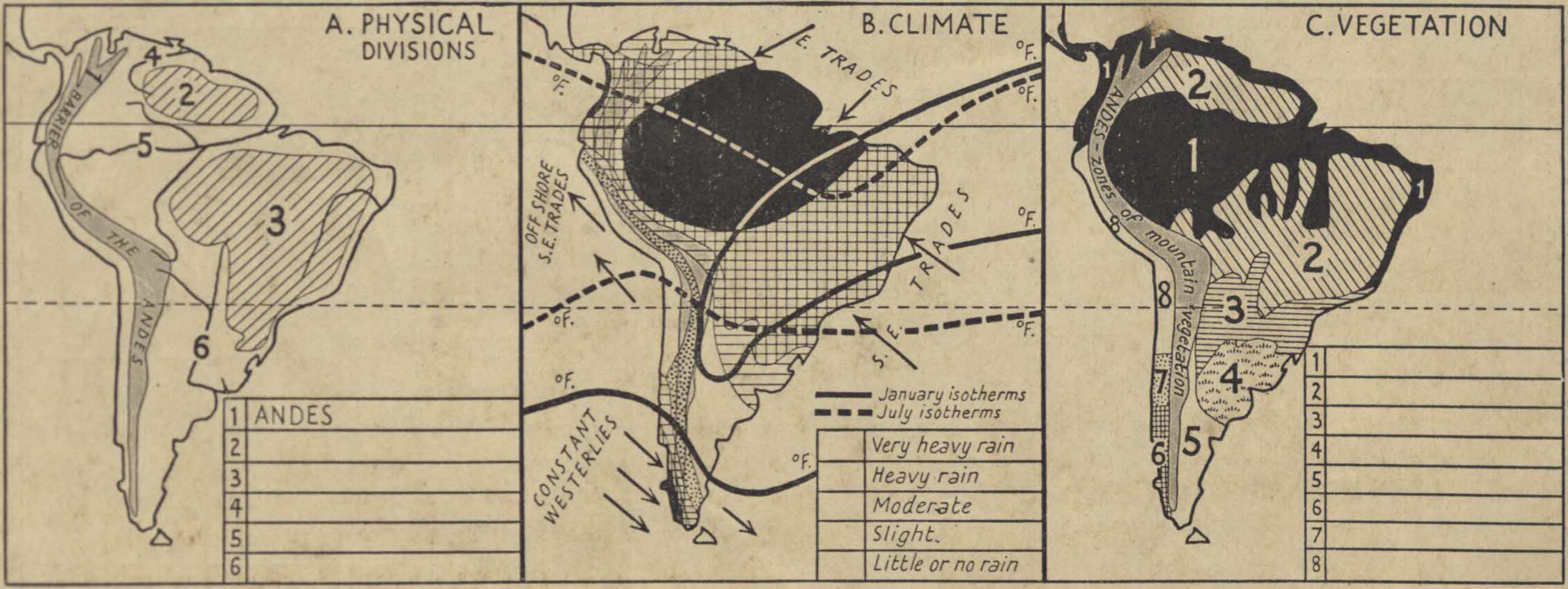
¼ area of Wales - Pop. 400,000 - Petroleum - asphalt (La Brea Lake) - sugar - cacao
Imports:- cotton goods - flour - rice - motor cars - machinery - boots & shoes

17. SOUTH AMERICA: PHYSICAL DIVISIONS, CLIMATE, AND VEGETATION

1. On the map below complete the key by naming the Physical Divisions to correspond with the numbers.

2. On the map below (i) Number the January and July Isotherms 80° F. and 60° F. (ii) Complete the key by inserting the proper shading for each Rainfall Region. (iii) Note Andes are marked thus ▒

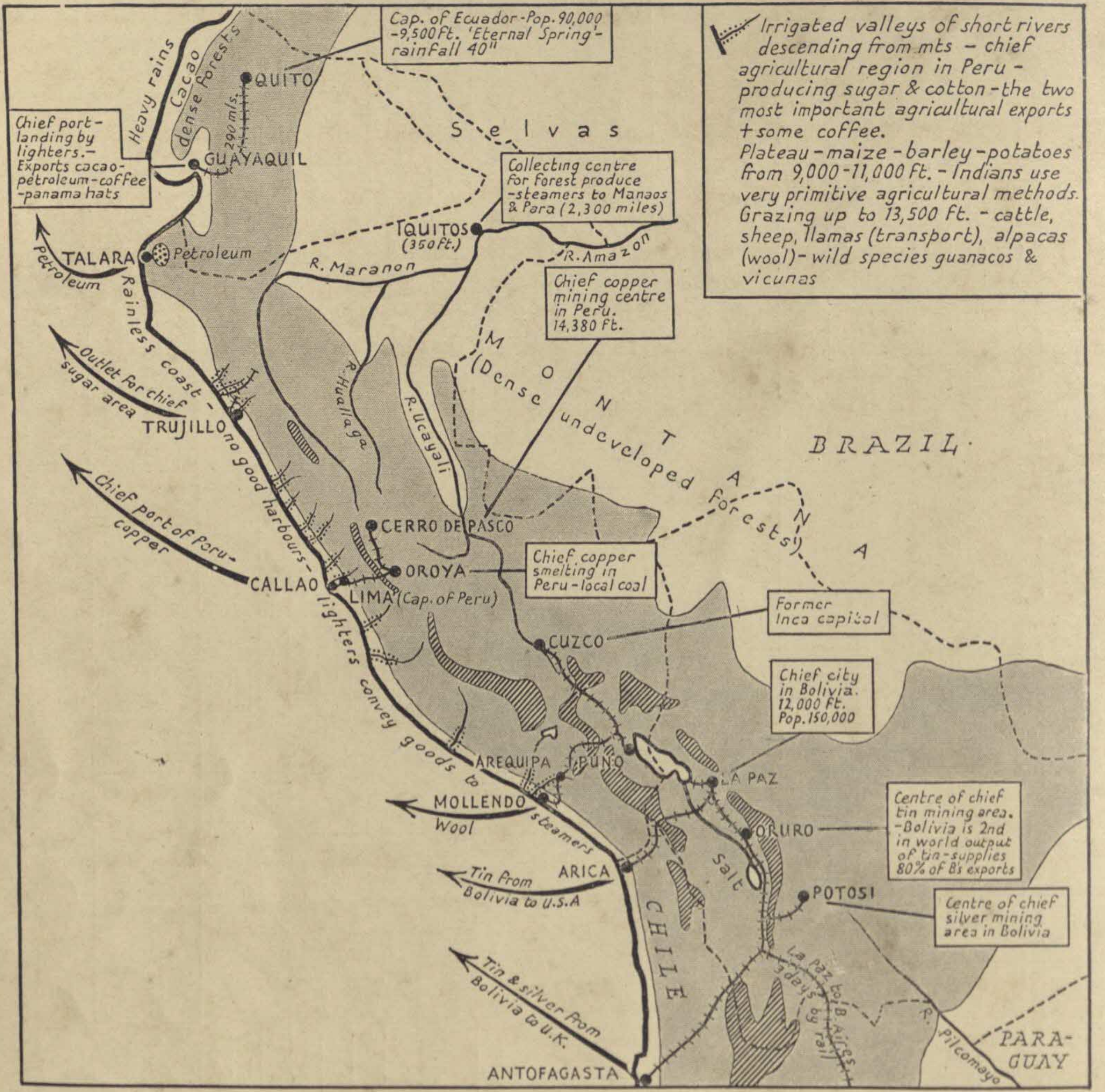
3. On the map below complete the key by naming in accordance with their numbers these Vegetation Zones: Hot Wet Forests, Savannas, Sub-tropical Forests, Warm Temperate Grasslands, Semi-Desert, Coniferous Forests, Mediterranean Region, Desert.



4. The actual July Temperature at La Paz (12,000 feet app.) is 45° F. On or near what isotherm, *reduced to sea-level*, does it lie?

....

18. PERU, BOLIVIA, AND ECUADOR


Irrigated valleys of short rivers descending from mts – chief agricultural region in Peru – producing sugar & cotton – the two most important agricultural exports + some coffee.
Plateau – maize – barley – potatoes from 9,000 – 11,000 ft. – Indians use very primitive agricultural methods.
Grazing up to 13,500 ft. – cattle, sheep, llamas (transport), alpacas (wool) – wild species guanacos & vicunas
Cap. of Ecuador – Pop. 90,000 – 9,500 ft. 'Eternal Spring' – rainfall 40"
QUITO
Heavy rains
Cacao dense forests
290 mls.
GUAYAQUIL
Chief port – landing by lighters. – Exports cacao – petroleum – coffee – panama hats
S e l v a s
Collecting centre for forest produce – steamers to Manaos & Para (2,300 miles)
IQUITOS (350 ft.)
R. Amazon
R. Maranon
TALARA
Petroleum
Petroleum
Rainless coast
Outlet for chief sugar area
TRUJILLO
no good harbours – lighters convey goods to steamers
Chief copper mining centre in Peru. 14,380 ft.
R. Huallaga
R. Ucayali
M O N T A N A
(Dense undeveloped forests)
BRAZIL
Chief port of Peru – copper
CERRO DE PASCO
OROYA
Chief copper smelting in Peru – local coal
CALLAO
LIMA (Cap. of Peru)
CUZCO
Former Inca capital
Chief city in Bolivia. 12,000 ft. Pop. 150,000
AREQUIPA
PUNO
LA PAZ
MOLLENDO
Wool
Centre of chief tin mining area. – Bolivia is 2nd in world output of tin – supplies 80% of B's exports
ORURO
Salt
ARICA
Tin from Bolivia to U.S.A
POTOSI
Centre of chief silver mining area in Bolivia
CHILE
La Paz to B. Aires 3 days by rail
Tin & silver from Bolivia to U.K.
R. Pilcomayo
PARAGUAY
ANTOFAGASTA

1. Summarize below the geography of Ecuador. *Write up the page where necessary.*

Relief	*Climate*	*Chief Vegetation Zones and Crops*	*Two Towns. Write a short note on each*

2. (*a*) Name ONE handicap from which Bolivia suffers in the competition for world trade..............

....

(*b*) What other country in South America suffers from a similar handicap?..................................

(*c*) Name the chief exports of Bolivia ....

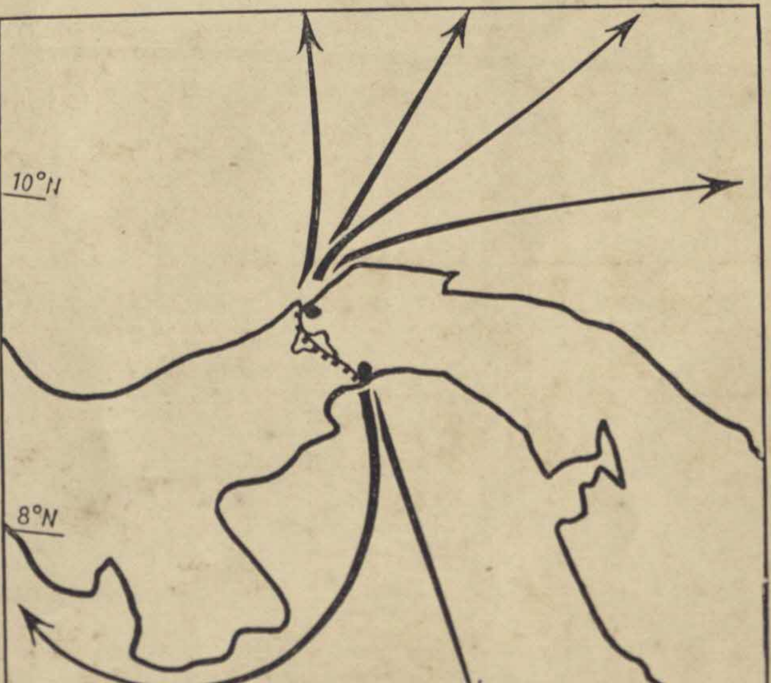
(*d*) Through what seaports are they chiefly exported? ....

3. Under the headings below summarize the geography of Peru. *Write sideways where necessary.*

Relief and Climate	*Agriculture*	*Mining*	*Four Towns. Write a short note on one of them*
			(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) Town....................................

19. THE PANAMA CANAL

1. (*a*) On the map opposite the arrows show the direction of the chief world trade routes converging on the Panama Canal. Write along each arrow the chief terminal port, or ports, to which the route leads. Name the two towns marked on the map.



(*b*) Estimate the length of the canal ....miles

(*c*) State the nature of goods carried by ships using the canal and trading between ports on the *west* coast of South America and the east coast ports of the United States

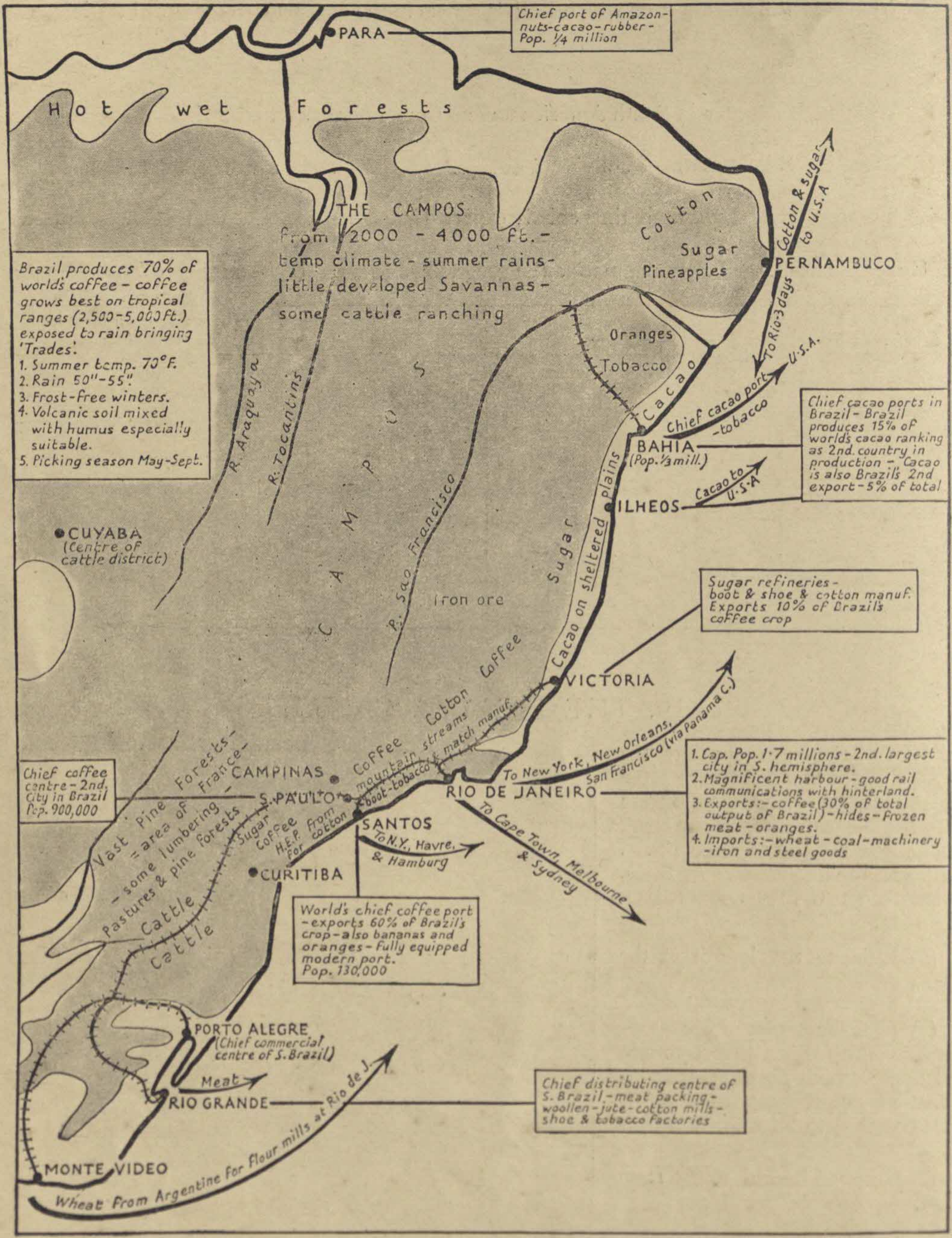
(i) Outward-bound traffic from S.A.

....

(ii) Inward-bound traffic to S.A.

....

20. BRAZIL



Chief port of Amazon-nuts-cacao-rubber-
Pop. 1/4 million

Brazil produces 70% of world's coffee - coffee grows best on tropical ranges (2,500-5,000 ft.) exposed to rain bringing 'Trades'.
1. Summer temp. 70°F.
2. Rain 50"-55".
3. Frost-free winters.
4. Volcanic soil mixed with humus especially suitable.
5. Picking season May-Sept.

Chief cacao ports in Brazil - Brazil produces 15% of world's cacao ranking as 2nd. country in production - Cacao is also Brazil's 2nd export - 5% of total

Sugar refineries - boot & shoe & cotton manuf. Exports 10% of Brazil's coffee crop

Chief coffee centre - 2nd. City in Brazil Pop. 900,000

1. Cap. Pop. 1·7 millions - 2nd. largest city in S. hemisphere.
2. Magnificent harbour - good rail communications with hinterland.
3. Exports:- coffee (30% of total output of Brazil) - hides - Frozen meat - oranges.
4. Imports:- wheat - coal - machinery - iron and steel goods

World's chief coffee port - exports 60% of Brazil's crop - also bananas and oranges - Fully equipped modern port. Pop. 130,000

Chief distributing centre of S. Brazil - meat packing - woollen - jute - cotton mills - shoe & tobacco Factories

PARA
Hot wet Forests
THE CAMPOS from 2000 - 4000 ft. - temp climate - summer rains - little developed Savannas - some cattle ranching
CAMPOS
Cotton
Sugar
Pineapples
PERNAMBUCO
Cotton & sugar to U.S.A
To Rio 3 days
Oranges
Tobacco
Cacao
Chief cacao port -tobacco
U.S.A.
BAHIA (Pop. 1/3 mill.)
Cacao to U.S.A
ILHEOS
R. Araguaya
R. Tocantins
R. Sao Francisco
CUYABA (Centre of cattle district)
Iron ore
Sugar
Cacao on sheltered plains
Coffee
VICTORIA
Cotton
Coffee
mountain streams
match manuf.
boot-tobacco
To New York, New Orleans, San Francisco (via Panama C.)
CAMPINAS
S. PAULO
Forests - France -
Vast pine "area of - some lumbering
pine forests
Pastures & pine forests
Sugar Coffee H.E.P. from For cotton
SANTOS
RIO DE JANEIRO
To N.Y., Havre, & Hamburg
To Cape Town, Melbourne & Sydney
CURITIBA
Cattle
Cattle
PORTO ALEGRE (Chief commercial centre of S. Brazil)
Meat
RIO GRANDE
MONTE VIDEO
Wheat From Argentine For Flour mills at Rio de J.

World's Comparative Production of Coffee (*1952*)

Brazil 50 per cent.; Colombia 16 per cent.; West Indies 5 per cent.; Indonesia 3 per cent.; rest 26 per cent.

20. BRAZIL (*continued*)

1. (*a*) Name four causes that have contributed towards making the San Paulo district the chief coffee-producing area in the world.

(i) ....

(ii) ....

(iii) ....

(iv) ....

(*b*) Name, in order of importance, the three chief coffee-exporting ports in Brazil.

(i).......... (ii).......... (iii)..........

(*c*) Complete the diagram below to show the comparative importance of the world's chief coffee-producing countries.

2. In the table below name three other important crops cultivated in Brazil. Add notes on each as indicated.

Crop	*Elevation and Soils*	*Climate*	*Ports of Export*

3. (*a*) In the case of each of the following industries name *two* centres of manufacture in Brazil:

Flour-milling.......... *Cotton goods*..........

Sugar-refining .... *Boots and Shoes*..........

(*b*) In the case of *one* industry only account for its location in *one* only of the areas you have named.

....

....

....

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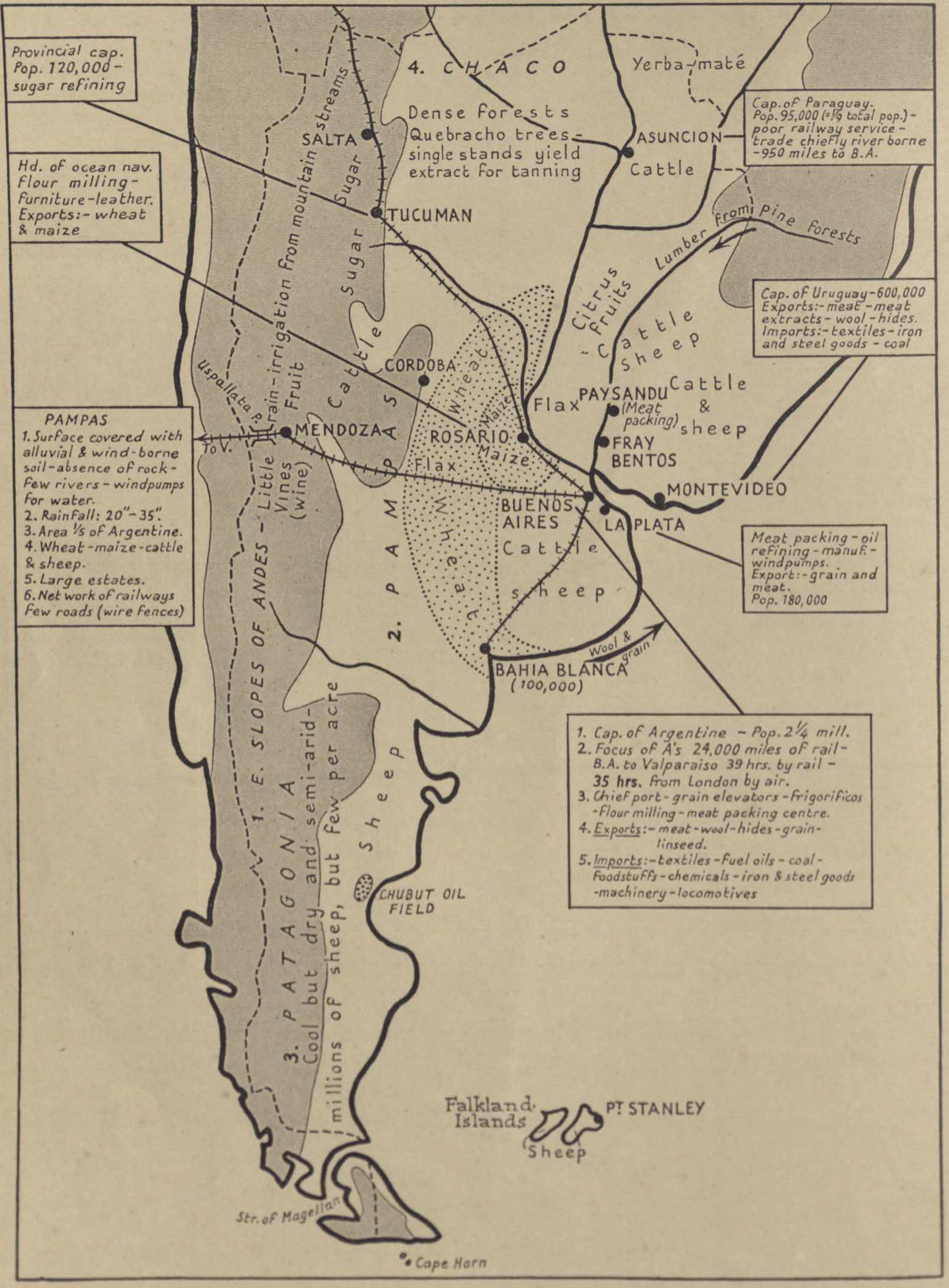
21. THE ARGENTINE, URUGUAY, AND PARAGUAY



Provincial cap.
Pop. 120,000 -
sugar refining

Hd. of ocean nav.
Flour milling -
Furniture - leather.
Exports:- wheat
& maize

PAMPAS
1. Surface covered with alluvial & wind-borne soil - absence of rock - Few rivers - windpumps for water.
2. Rainfall: 20"-35".
3. Area 1/5 of Argentine.
4. Wheat - maize - cattle & sheep.
5. Large estates.
6. Net work of railways Few roads (wire fences)

Cap. of Paraguay.
Pop. 95,000 (=1/9 total pop.) -
poor railway service -
trade chiefly river borne
-950 miles to B.A.

Cap. of Uruguay - 600,000
Exports:- meat - meat extracts - wool - hides.
Imports:- textiles - iron and steel goods - coal

Meat packing - oil refining - manuf. - windpumps.
Export:- grain and meat.
Pop. 180,000

1. Cap. of Argentine - Pop. 2¼ mill.
2. Focus of A's 24,000 miles of rail - B.A. to Valparaiso 39 hrs. by rail - **35 hrs.** from London by air.
3. Chief port - grain elevators - Frigorificos - Flour milling - meat packing centre.
4. Exports:- meat - wool - hides - grain - linseed.
5. Imports:- textiles - Fuel oils - coal - Foodstuffs - chemicals - iron & steel goods - machinery - locomotives

21. THE ARGENTINE, URUGUAY, AND PARAGUAY (*continued*)

1. On the map on the opposite page name the rivers marked.

2. Draw below fully labelled sketch-maps of:

(*a*) Uruguay

(*b*) Paraguay

2. (*a*) Name *three* important industries carried on at Buenos Aires. Account for the location of *two* of them in this city.

(i) .... (ii) .... (iii) ....

....

....

....

....

(*b*) Name *two* other towns in the Argentine each of which has for similar reasons *one* of the industries carried on in Buenos Aires.

(i) .... (ii) ....

3. (*a*) Name the four chief Natural Regions into which the Argentine may be divided.

(i) .... (ii) .... (iii) .... (iv) ....

(*b*) State, giving your reasons, which of the regions makes the most important contribution to the economic life of the country.

....

....

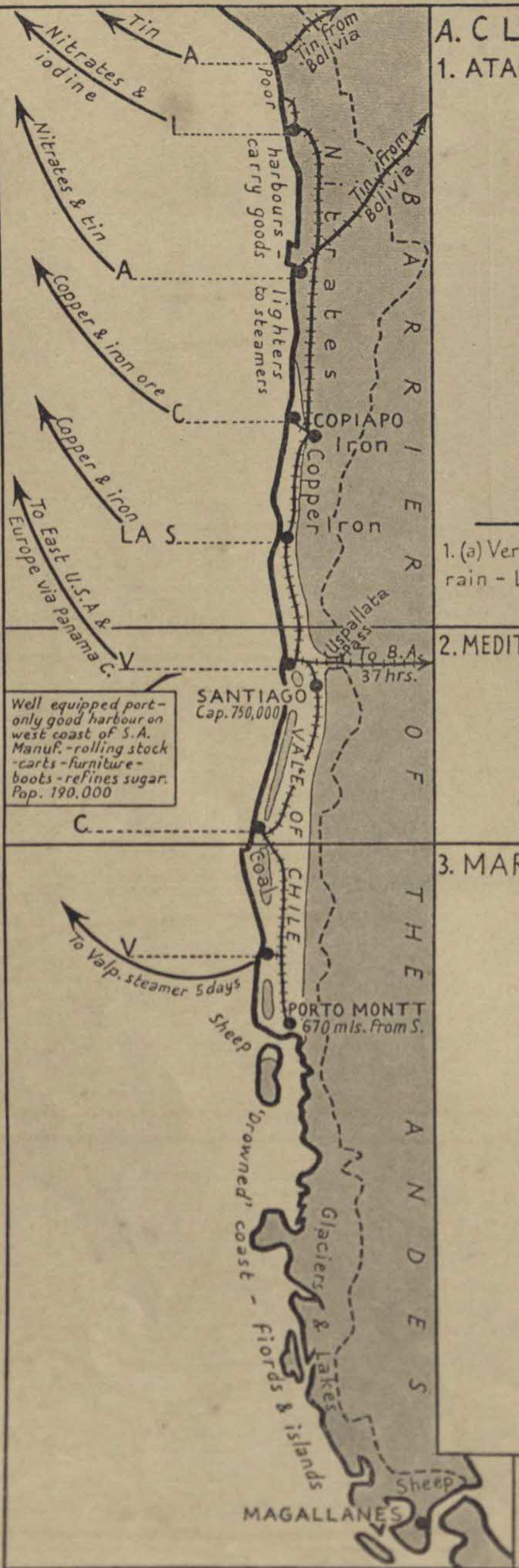
....

....

....

22. CHILE

1. On the map below: (*a*) Name the towns indicated by initial letters. (*b*) In Column A, summarize the climate of each of the three chief Climatic Divisions. (*c*) In Column B, name the chief products (including minerals) of each of the three main Natural Regions.



A. CLIMATE	*B.* PRODUCTS
1. ATACAMA DESERT	
1. (a) Very slight winter rain - La Serena 4½ ins.	Mining centres and ports obtain water from snow-clad Andes Mediterranean Products -Irrigation essential
2. MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATE	VALE OF CHILE (600 x 30 Mls.)
3. MARITIME	On the whole this region is little developed
On lee-side of Andes - little rain	Sheep rearing

23. OCEAN CURRENTS

1. On each map:—(i) Show by arrows, drawn in red ink, the directions of the Westerlies and N.E. and S.E. Trade Winds. (Two arrows to represent each Wind Belt are sufficient.)

(ii) Then indicate by initial letters the Ocean Currents *in the order given*.

(iii) After you have named the currents, show their direction by arrows, *working in the same order as before*.

Atlantic Ocean

(*a*) Labrador.
(*b*) North Atlantic Drift.
(*c*) Canaries Current.
(*d*) North Equatorial.
(*e*) Guinea Current
(*f*) South Equatorial.
(*g*) West Wind Drift (South Atlantic).
(*h*) Benguela Current.
(*i*) [South Equatorial.]
(*j*) Brazilian Current.

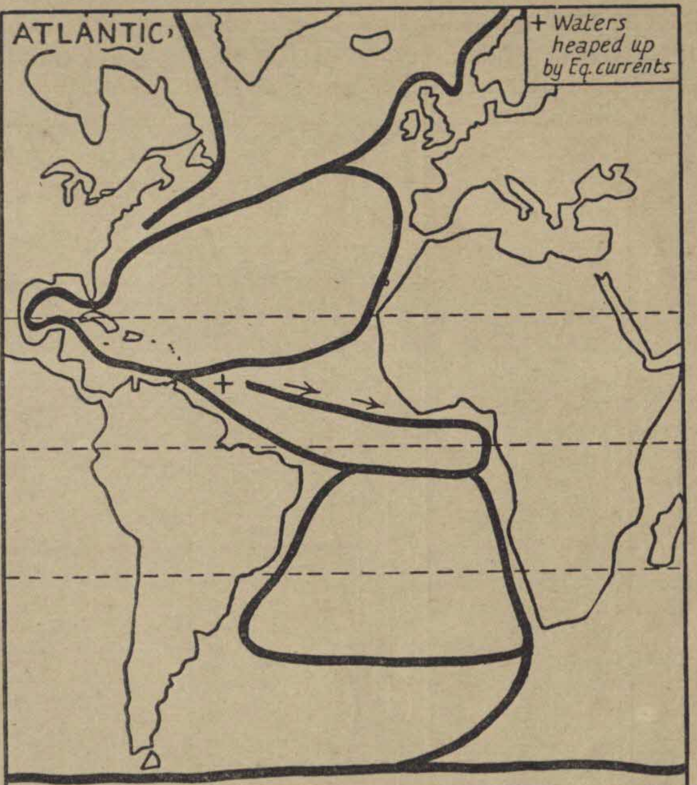
Pacific Ocean

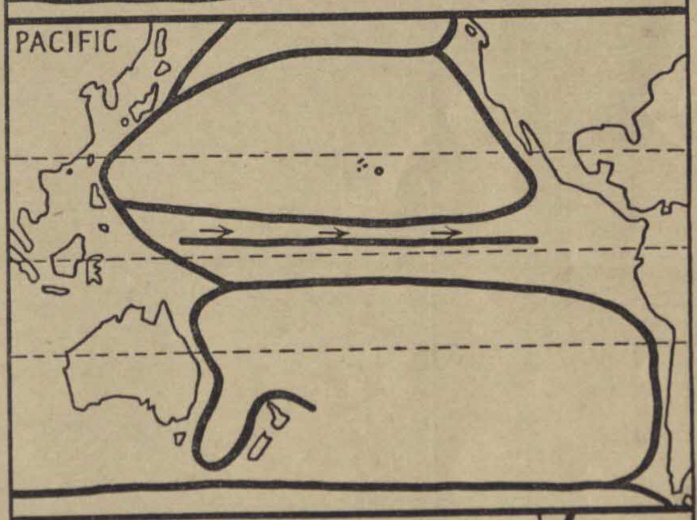
(*a*) Kuro Siwo (Japan Current).
(*b*) West Wind Drift (North Pacific)
(*c*) Californian Current.
(*d*) North Equatorial.
(*e*) Arctic Current.
(*f*) West Wind Drift (South Pacific).
(*g*) Humboldt Current.
(*h*) Peru Current.
(*i*) South Equatorial.
(*j*) East Australian Current.

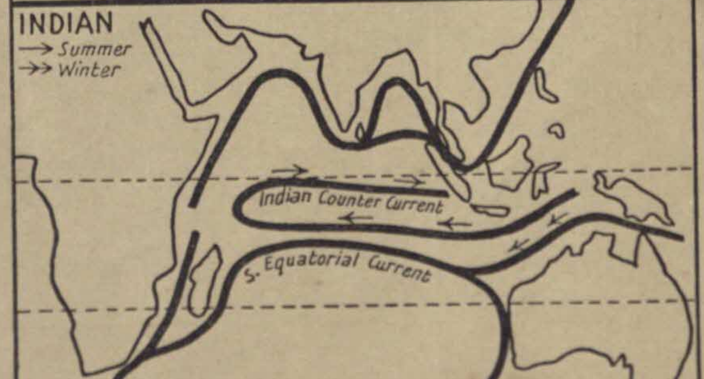
Indian Ocean

(*a*) Monsoon Drift (show direction in summer and winter—see key).
(*b*) Mozambique Current.
(*c*) Agulhas Current.
(*d*) West Wind Drift.
(*e*) West Australian Current.
(*f*) [South Equatorial.]
(*g*) North Equatorial.

Note on Salinity of Oceans. Every 1,000 lbs. of sea water contains, on an average, 35 lbs. of dissolved salts. A. Around the *Tropics* of Cancer and Capricorn, the oceans are very salt owing to the great heat and evaporation, and the comparatively small rainfall. B. The waters of the Equatorial Belt are *less salt* owing to the addition of fresh water through heavy rains. C. In *higher and cooler latitudes* (e.g. the North Atlantic) waters are *comparatively fresh* as there is less evaporation than in the Tropics (A above), more rainfall, and fresh water from melting ice in summer.





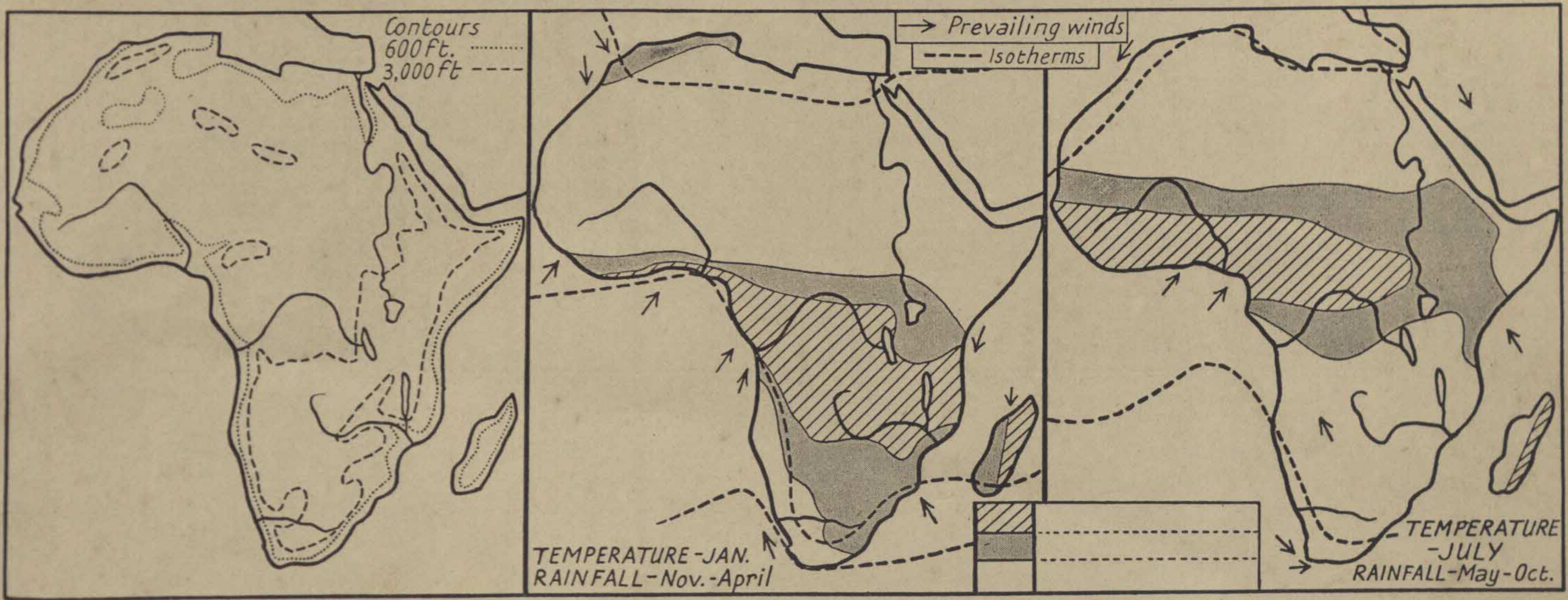


24. AFRICA : PHYSICAL DIVISIONS AND CLIMATE

1. On the map below (i) Colour the land over 3,000 feet brown, between 3,000 and 600 feet yellow, below 600 feet green. (ii) Name the rivers, and indicate the lakes by initial letters.

2. On the map below (i) Number the isotherms 64° F., and 80° F. (ii) Complete the key by naming the regions of Heavy Rain, Moderate Rain, and Little or No Rain.

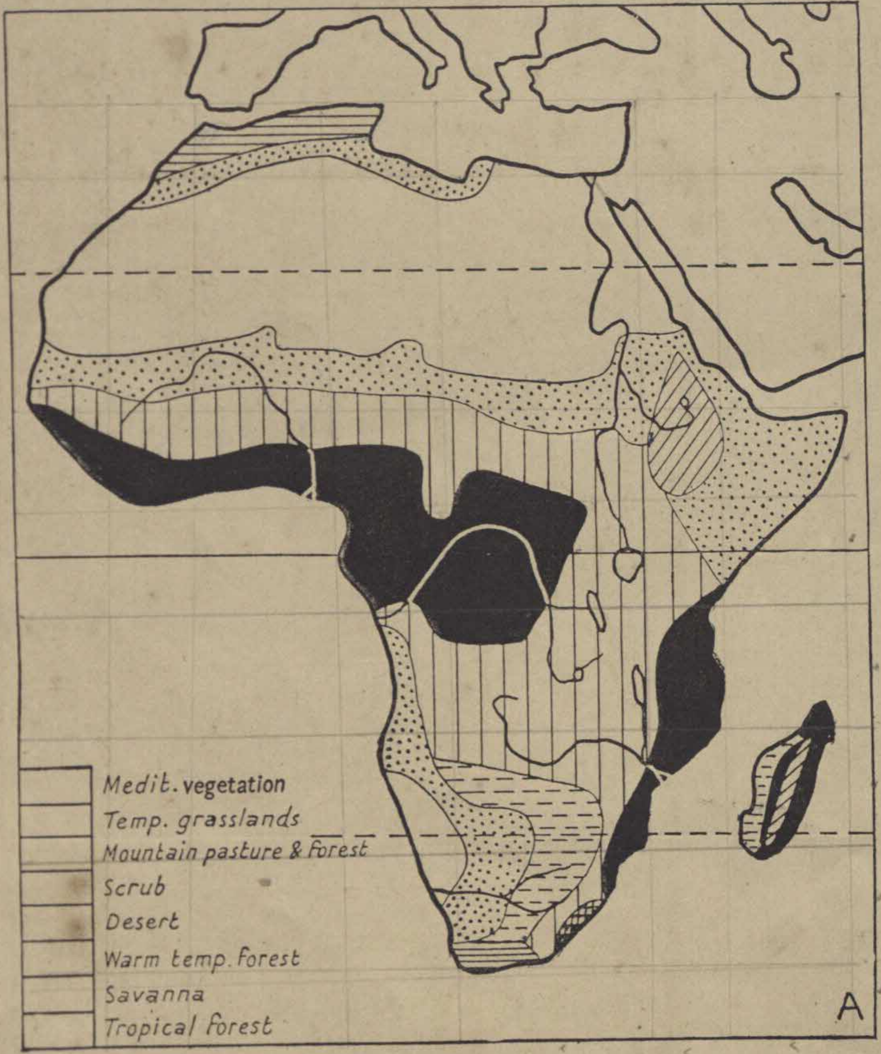
3. On the map below number the isotherms 64° F., and 80° F.



4. Complete the following statements. (i) The position of the noon overhead sun varies from ....° N. to..............................° S.; but the wind and calm belts move in the same direction but only.......................................°. (ii) The Mediterranean Lands receive their rain in........................; the savannas in....................................; and the Equatorial Belt at..................................

25. AFRICA: NATURAL VEGETATION AND CROPS

1. Map A below shows the Natural Vegetation Belts. Complete the key by inserting the correct shading.



2. The *Natural Regions* of Africa correspond closely to the Natural Vegetation Belts. Summarize below the relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the chief Natural Regions.

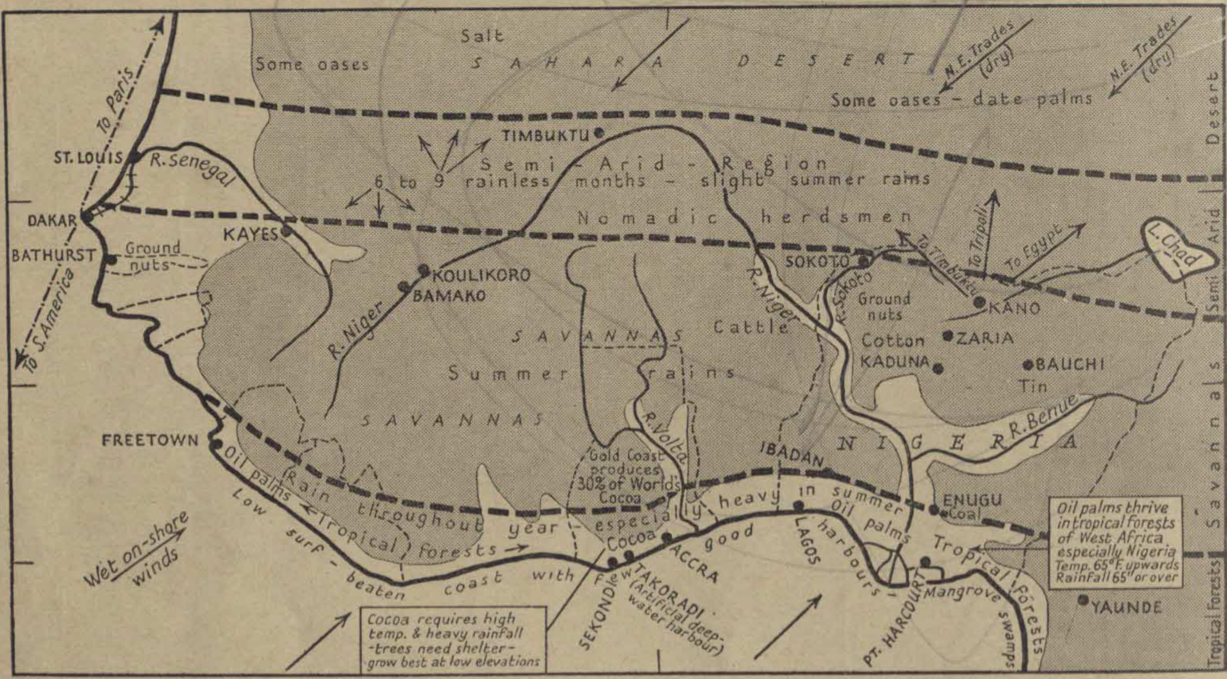
Natural Region	*Relief*	*Climate*	*Natural Vegetation*
Atlas and Mediterranean lands			
Egypt			
Sahara			
Sudan			
Abyssinia			
Guinea Lands and Congo			
Eastern Savannas			
Africa south of the Zambezi			

3. Complete the following: In Tropical Africa the Vegetation shows that all seasonal change depends on ....

26. THE GUINEA LANDS

1. On the map: (*a*) Number the parallels of latitude and the meridian of longitude marked. (*b*) Name the lake and rivers marked. (*c*) Insert the railway from Kayes to Bamako, and that from Lagos to Kano. (*d*) Mark, by a red ink line thus - - -, the probable route of an explorer, travelling entirely through French territory, from St. Louis to Yaunde; and show, by a continuous red ink line, the course of a tramp steamer from Bathurst to Lagos calling at the chief British ports *en route*. (*e*) Express the scale as a *Representative Fraction*. Show your working, and give your answer to the nearest million.

R.F. = $\frac{1}{\qquad\qquad\qquad}$ = ____________



Cocoa requires high temp. & heavy rainfall -trees need shelter- grow best at low elevations

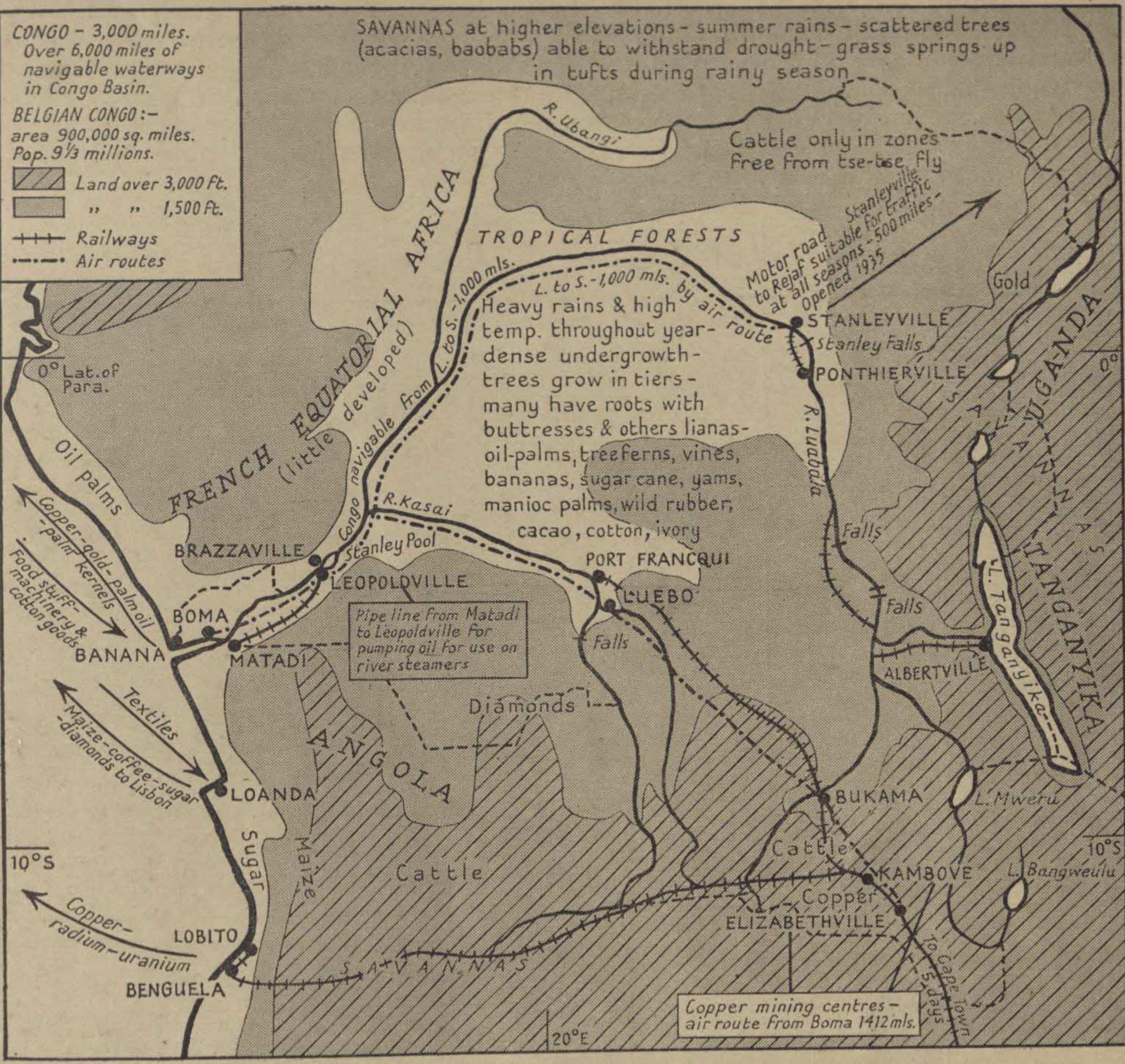
Oil palms thrive in tropical forests of West Africa especially Nigeria Temp. 65°F. upwards Rainfall 65" or over

2. Summarize below the geography of the Natural Regions shown on the map.

Region	*Relief*	*Climate*	*Vegetation and Crops*	*Chief Towns*
Tropical Forests				
Savannas				
Semi-arid				

3. On tracing-paper mark the coast-line of the above map. On your tracing mark the political boundaries and name the countries. Shade lightly those that form part of the British Commonwealth. Gum one edge of your tracing and place it, in the correct position, over the map.

27. THE CONGO

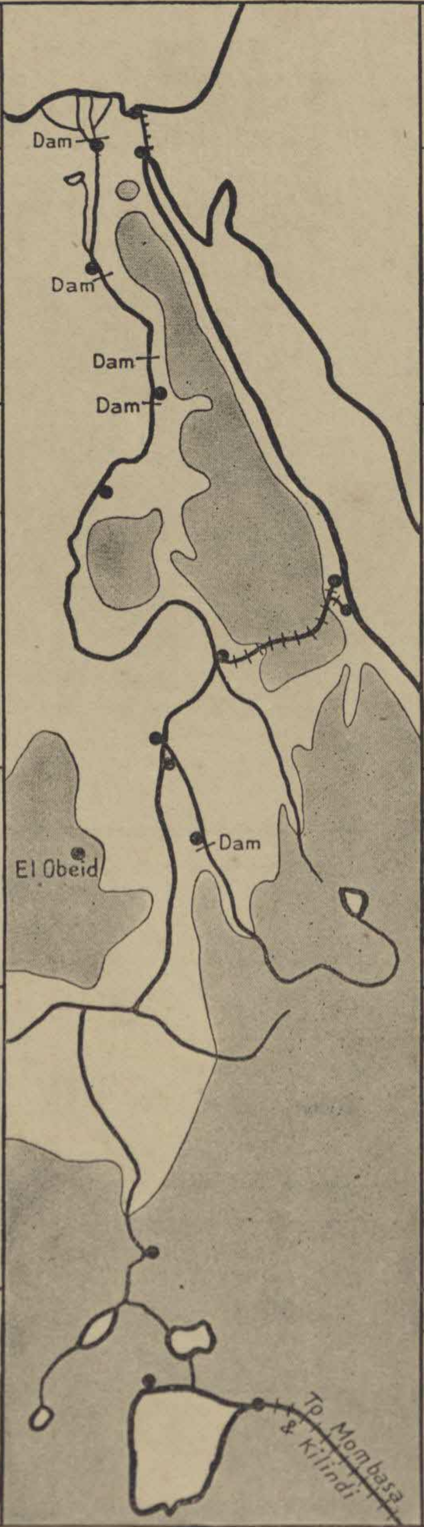

CONGO - 3,000 miles.
Over 6,000 miles of navigable waterways in Congo Basin.
BELGIAN CONGO:- area 900,000 sq. miles. Pop. 9⅓ millions.
▨ Land over 3,000 Ft.
▭ " " 1,500 Ft.
+++ Railways
-·-·- Air routes
SAVANNAS at higher elevations - summer rains - scattered trees (acacias, baobabs) able to withstand drought - grass springs up in tufts during rainy season
R. Ubangi
Cattle only in zones free from tse-tse fly
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA (little developed)
TROPICAL FORESTS
Congo navigable from L. to S. - 1,000 mls.
L. to S. - 1,000 mls. by air route
Heavy rains & high temp. throughout year - dense undergrowth - trees grow in tiers - many have roots with buttresses & others lianas - oil-palms, treeferns, vines, bananas, sugar cane, yams, manioc palms, wild rubber, cacao, cotton, ivory
Motor road Stanleyville to Rejaf suitable for traffic at all seasons - 500 miles - opened 1935
Gold
STANLEYVILLE
Stanley Falls
PONTHIERVILLE
UGANDA
SAVANNAS
0°
0° Lat. of Para.
R. Lualaba
Oil palms
Copper - gold - palm oil - palm kernels
Food stuff - machinery & cotton goods
BRAZZAVILLE
Stanley Pool
R. Kasai
LEOPOLDVILLE
PORT FRANCQUI
LUEBO
Falls
Falls
Falls
TANGANYIKA
L. Tanganyika
ALBERTVILLE
BOMA
BANANA
MATADI
Pipe line from Matadi to Leopoldville for pumping oil for use on river steamers
Diamonds
Textiles
Maize - coffee - sugar - diamonds to Lisbon
ANGOLA
LOANDA
BUKAMA
L. Mweru
Sugar
Maize
Cattle
Cattle
10°S
10°S
KAMBOVE
L. Bangweulu
Copper
ELIZABETHVILLE
Copper - radium - uranium
LOBITO
BENGUELA
SAVANNAS
To Cape Town 5 days
Copper mining centres - air route from Boma 1412 mls.
20°E

1. Summarize below the geography of the Congo under the headings given.

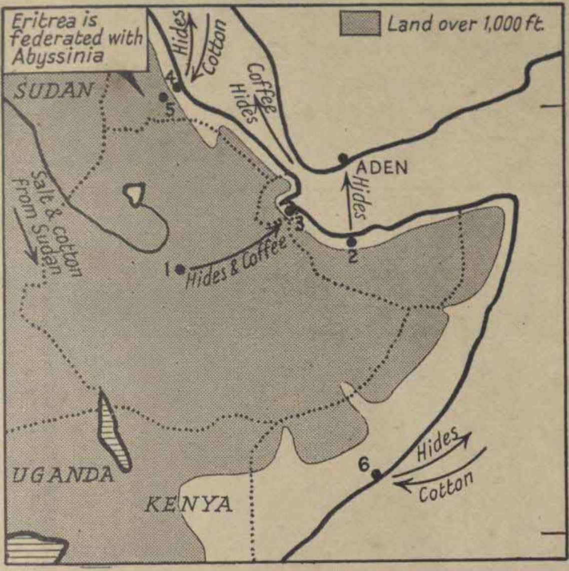
Vegetable Products	
Minerals. (State areas of production.)	
Four Towns. (Write a short note on each.)	
Routes by water, rail, and air.	

28. THE NILE AND EGYPT

1. On the map below: (i) Print S.R. over a region with heavy summer rains. (ii) Name the rivers and lakes marked. (iii) Name the towns. (iv) Complete the railway system. (v) Indicate, by their initial letters, the Fayum (F) and the Gezira (G). (v) Shade the chief irrigated areas in Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. (vi) At the side of the map, name the chief crops grown in each section.

1. CLIMATE	2. VEGETATION		3. CROPS
Warm winters with slight rain – hot, dry summers		 Dam Dam Dam Dam Dam El Obeid To Mombasa & Kilindi	
Warm winters, hot summers, little or no rain	Desert except in irrigated Nile valley – cultivated strip varies from 1-9 miles		
Hot throughout year – very slight rain in summer e.g. Khartum receives 3·8 in. in July and August out of an annual total of 5 in.	Desert (with some oases)		
Hot throughout year (except in highlands) – rains in summer	Scrub		
Hot throughout year – heavy rain in summer especially in mountain areas	Savannas		
Hot and wet at all seasons	Forests (and savannas at higher elevations)		

29. ABYSSINIA AND THE HORN OF AFRICA



1. On the map (*a*) name (i) Lake Tsana, (ii) the countries whose frontiers are shown, (iii) the towns which are numbered.

(*b*) Insert the railway from 3 to 1.

(*c*) Shade lightly in pencil the only part of this region receiving an adequate rainfall.

(*d*) At what time of the year does this area receive most of its rain?

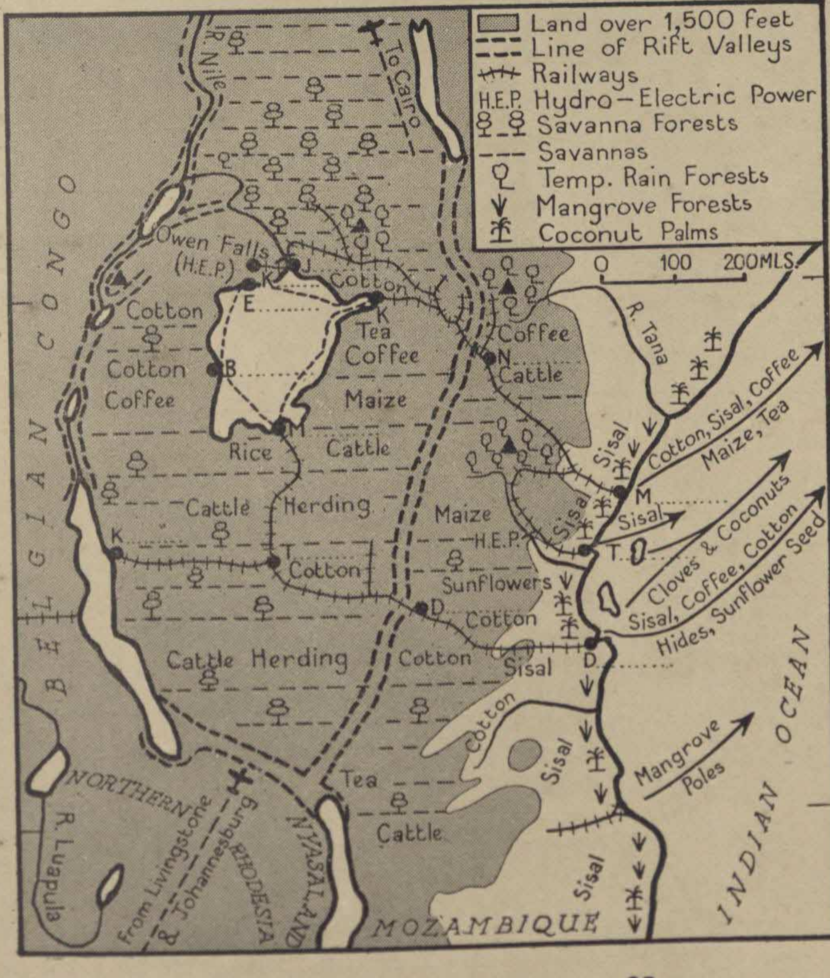
....

2. On the map number the lines of latitude and longitude. Draw a scale. Show your working below.

....

....

30. BRITISH EAST AFRICA



1. On the map (*a*) Show the direction of the prevailing winds (i) in summer, by two arrows drawn in red ink, (ii) in winter, by two arrows drawn in black ink.

(*b*) Indicate the towns by initials.

(*c*) Make a tracing of the map and on it:

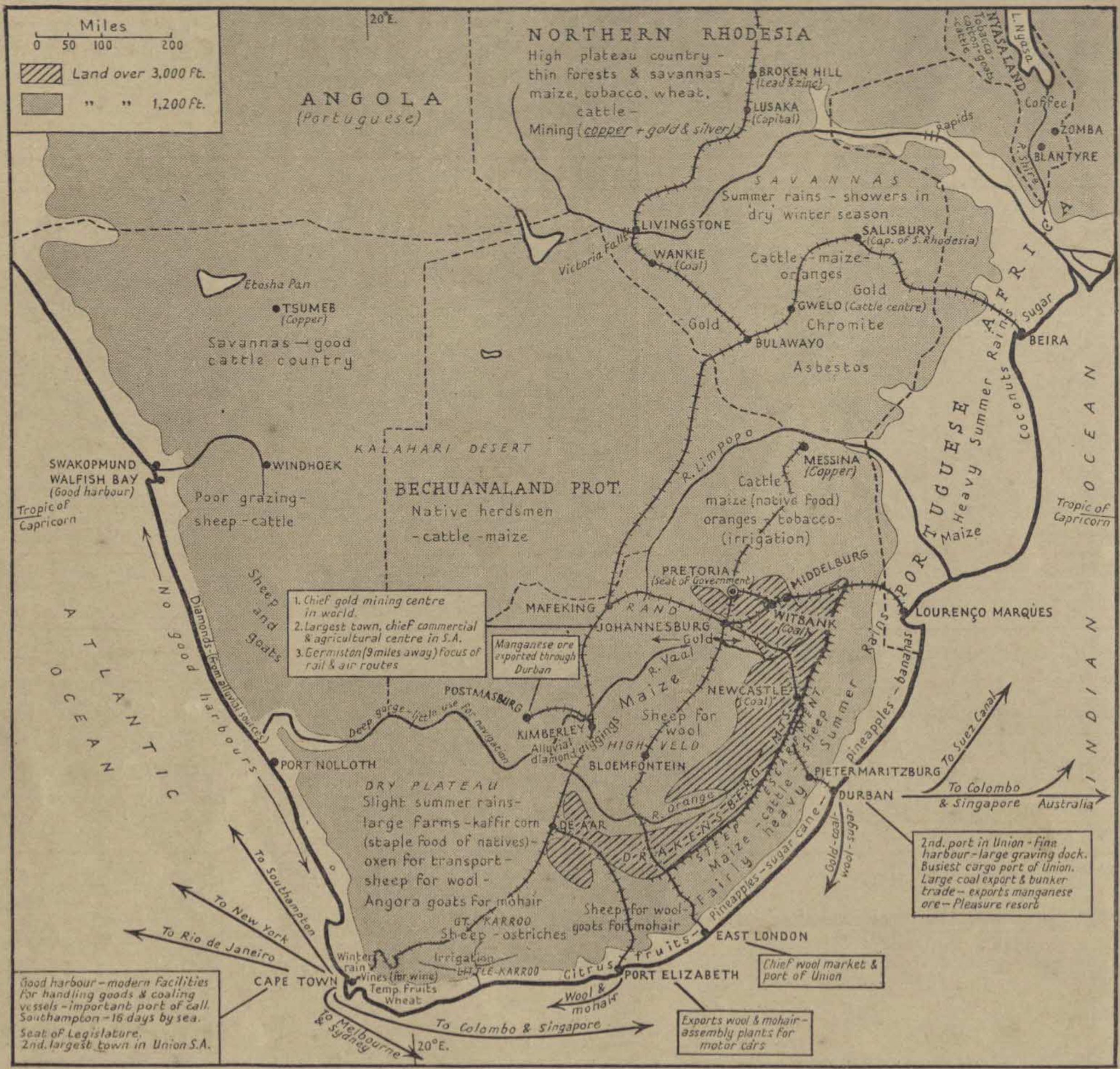
(i) Name the peaks, lakes, and islands.

(ii) Mark, by a broken line, the route over this area followed by aircraft of the British Overseas Airways Corporation travelling from Johannesburg, via Nairobi, to Cairo.

(iv) Name the political divisions, but do not mark their boundaries.

(v) Gum one edge of your tracing and place it, in the correct position, over the map.

31. AFRICA SOUTH OF THE ZAMBEZI



1. Chief gold mining centre in world.
2. Largest town, chief commercial & agricultural centre in S.A.
3. Germiston (9 miles away) focus of rail & air routes

Manganese ore exported through Durban

2nd. port in Union - Fine harbour - large graving dock. Busiest cargo port of Union. Large coal export & bunker trade - exports manganese ore - Pleasure resort

Chief wool market & port of Union

Exports wool & mohair - assembly plants for motor cars

Good harbour - modern facilities for handling goods & coaling vessels - important port of call. Southampton - 16 days by sea. Seat of Legislature. 2nd. largest town in Union S.A.

1. Name the three chief exports of South Africa. (i).. (ii).. (iii).............................. ....

2. Summarize the importance of the towns named below.

Town	*Chief Reasons for its Importance*
Johannesburg	
Cape Town	
Durban	
Pretoria	

31. AFRICA SOUTH OF THE ZAMBEZI *(continued)*

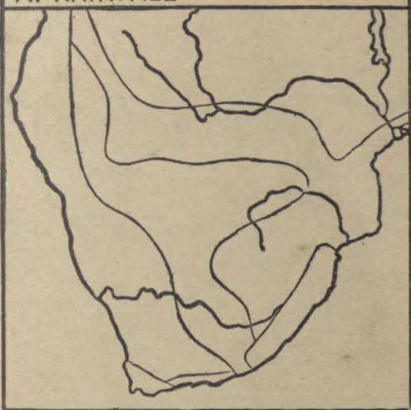
The Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and Nyasaland

3. (*a*) On map A mark, as shown in the key, the chief rainfall belts.

(*b*) On map B mark, as shown in the key, the Natural Regions.

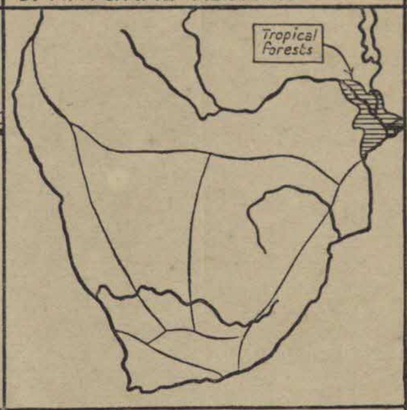
(*c*) On map C mark, as shown in the key, the chief areas producing the crops and animals named.

A. RAINFALL



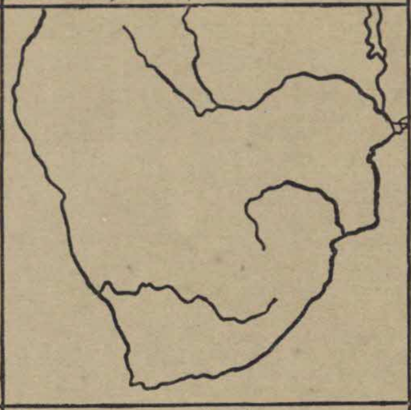
H.S.R.=Heavy Summer Rains.
L.S.R.-Light Summer Rains
C.S.R.=Copious " "
R.-Rainless
M.S.R.=Moderate " "
W.R.-Winter Rains

B. NATURAL REGIONS



R.P.=Rhodesian Plateau
A.W.C.=Arid West Coast
H.V.=High Veld
M.R.=Mediterranean Region
W.P.=Western Plateau
K.=Karroos
E.C.=East Coast (sub.tropical)

C. CROPS, SHEEP, GOATS & CATTLE



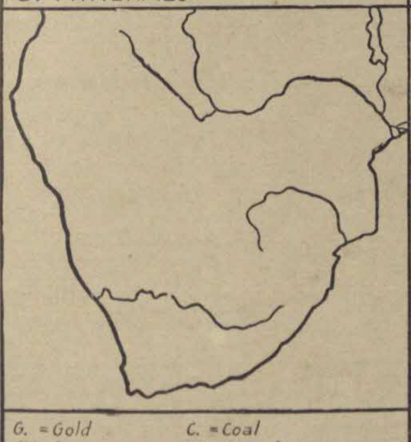
M.=Maize
Sh.=Sheep
S.=Sugar
G.=Goats (mohair)
V.-F.=Vines & Fruit
C.=Cattle

4. (*a*) On map D mark, as shown in the key, the chief mineral-producing areas.

(*b*) On map E indicate the towns by their initial letters. Show the railways by lines drawn in red ink.

(*c*) On map F name, as indicated, the states forming part of the British Commonwealth. Shade the area not forming part of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

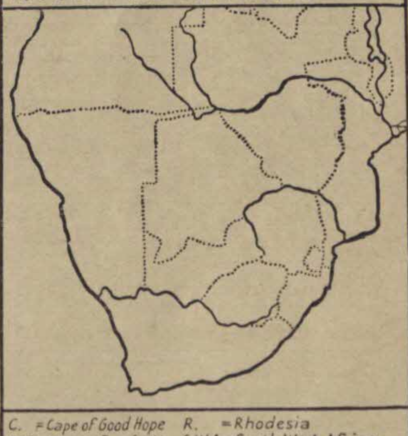
D. MINERALS



G. =Gold
C. =Coal
CU.=Copper
CH.=Chromite
D. =Diamonds
A. =Asbestos

E. TOWNS & RAILWAYS

F. POLITICAL DIVISIONS



C. =Cape of Good Hope
R. =Rhodesia
O.F.S.=Orange Free State
S.W.A.=South West Africa
N. =Natal
B. =Bechuanaland
T. =Transvaal
N. =Nyasaland

5. Summarize below the geography of Rhodesia under the headings named.

Relief	*Natural Vegetation and Crops*	*Minerals*	*Chief Towns*

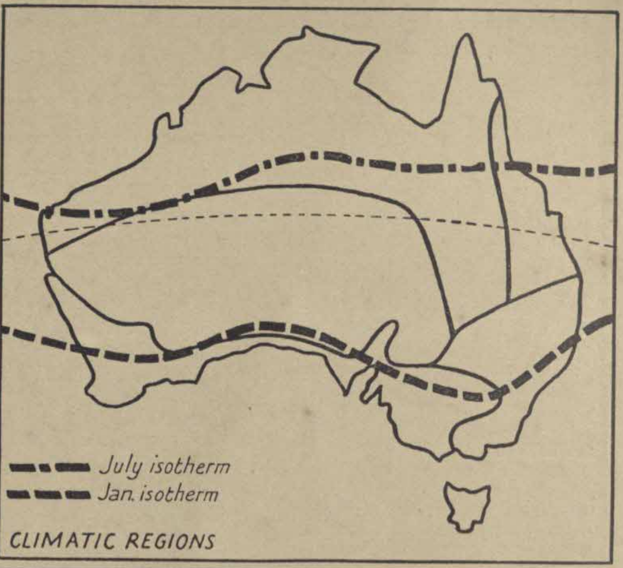
32. AUSTRALIA: CLIMATE, VEGETATION, CROPS, AND ANIMALS

1. Complete the accompanying map by:

(i) Numbering the January and July isotherms marked.

(ii) PRINTING, in their correct positions, the names of the chief Climatic Regions:

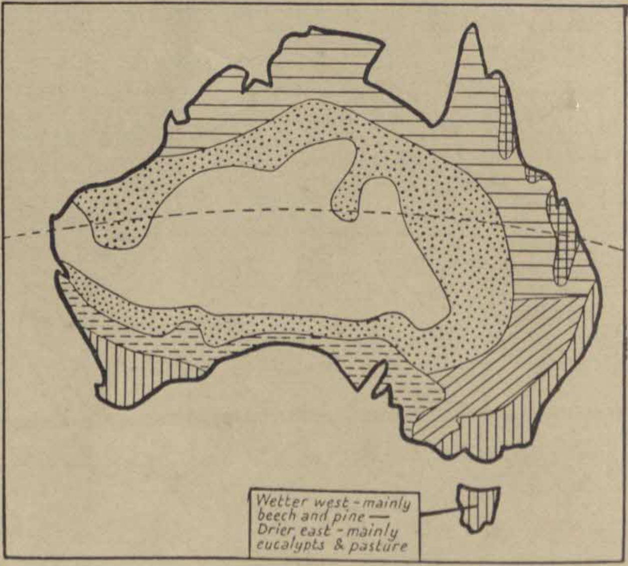
1. TROPICAL: SUMMER RAINS.
2. ARID REGION: LITTLE OR NO RAIN.
3. MEDITERRANEAN: WINTER RAINS.
4. TEMPERATE: UNIFORM RAINS.
5. SOUTH-EAST TRADE WIND AREA.



2. On the accompanying map on the opposite side of the page PRINT, in their correct position, the names of the chief VEGETATION BELTS given below. Where there is not enough room for the full name, use the initial letters only. (Do *not* print the notes in the brackets. Omit Tasmania.)

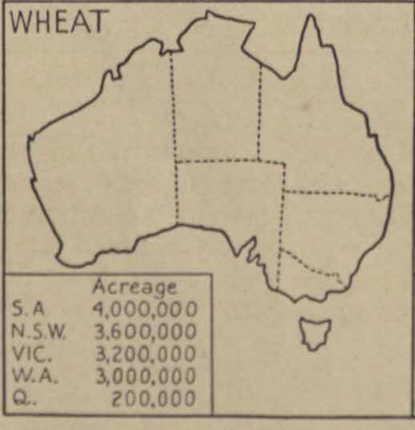
1. SAVANNA FORESTS (with eucalypts and much grassland).
2. TROPICAL FORESTS (chiefly soft-woods).
3. SAVANNAS (with mulga, acacias, mallee, stunted eucalypts, and salt bush).
4. TEMPERATE GRASSLANDS.
5. TEMPERATE RAIN FORESTS AND GRASSLAND (mainly eucalypts).
6. MALLEE (scrub, chiefly eucalypts).
7. ARID REGION (sandy ridges with spinifex grass, some acacias and salt bush).

// *Note that the poor savannas gradually merge into the arid region.*


Wetter west - mainly beech and pine —
Drier east - mainly eucalypts & pasture

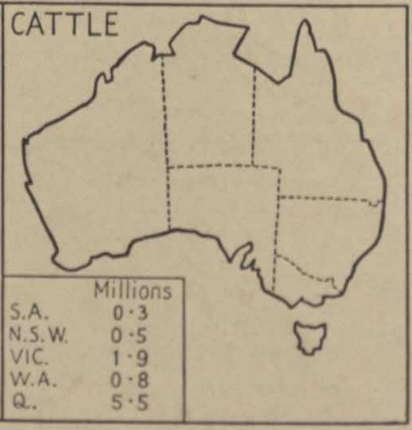
Natural Vegetation

3. On each map below show by suitable shading the chief regions of production for the products named. *Remember that the arid interior is non-productive.*



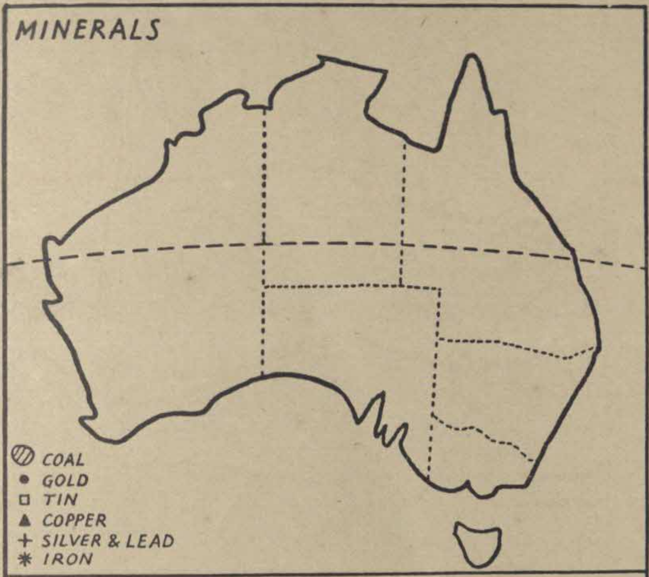
	Acreage
S.A	4,000,000
N.S.W.	3,600,000
VIC.	3,200,000
W.A.	3,000,000
Q.	200,000

	Millions
S.A.	7·7
N.S.W.	53·0
VIC.	17·5
W.A.	10·4
Q.	21·0



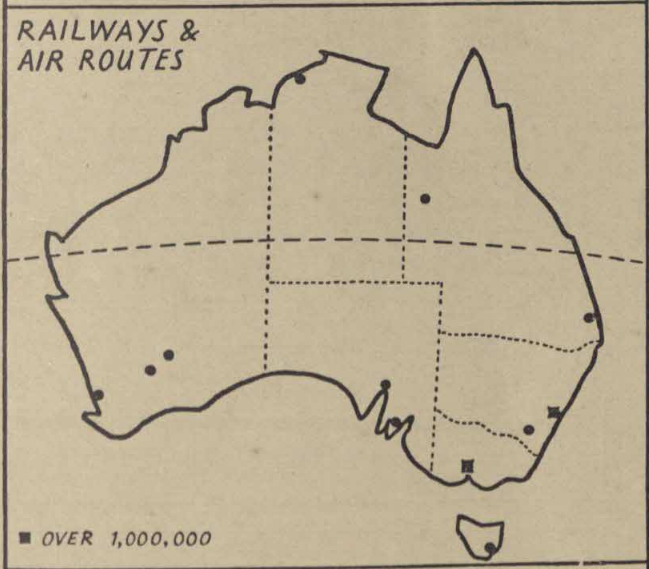
	Millions
S.A.	0·3
N.S.W.	0·5
VIC.	1·9
W.A.	0·8
Q.	5·5

33. AUSTRALIA: MINERALS, RAILWAYS AND AIR ROUTES POPULATION



1. Complete the table below. Then indicate on the map, with the given symbols, the areas you have named, and insert the initial letters of these areas.

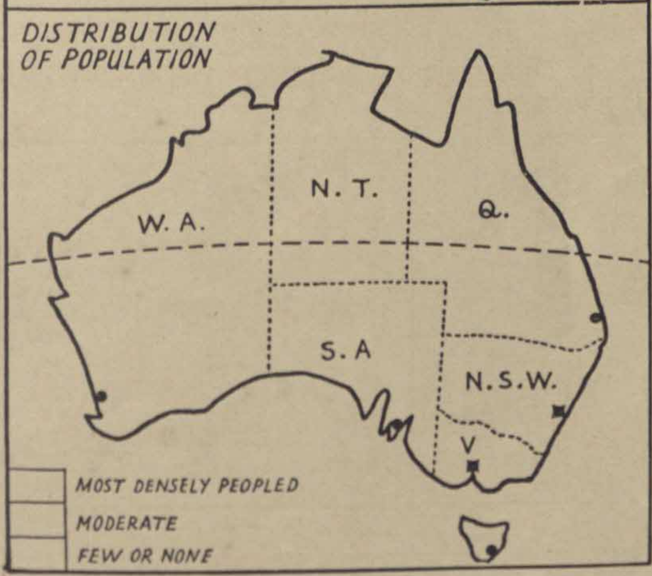
Mineral	*Two of the Chief Areas of Production*
Coal	
Gold	
Tin	
Copper	
Silver	
Lead	
Iron	



2. On the map opposite insert the initial letters of the towns marked. Then fill in the chief railway lines that join them. Mark by a red ink line the air-route from Darwin to Brisbane. How long does it take a letter to go by Air Mail from London to Brisbane?

....

Note. Port Augusta is the terminus of the Trans-Continental Railway from Perth. Perth to Brisbane by rail—3,500 mls.—takes 170 hours (or twice as long as the same distance from New York to San Francisco) on account of 5 changes of gauge and 8 changes of train.



3.

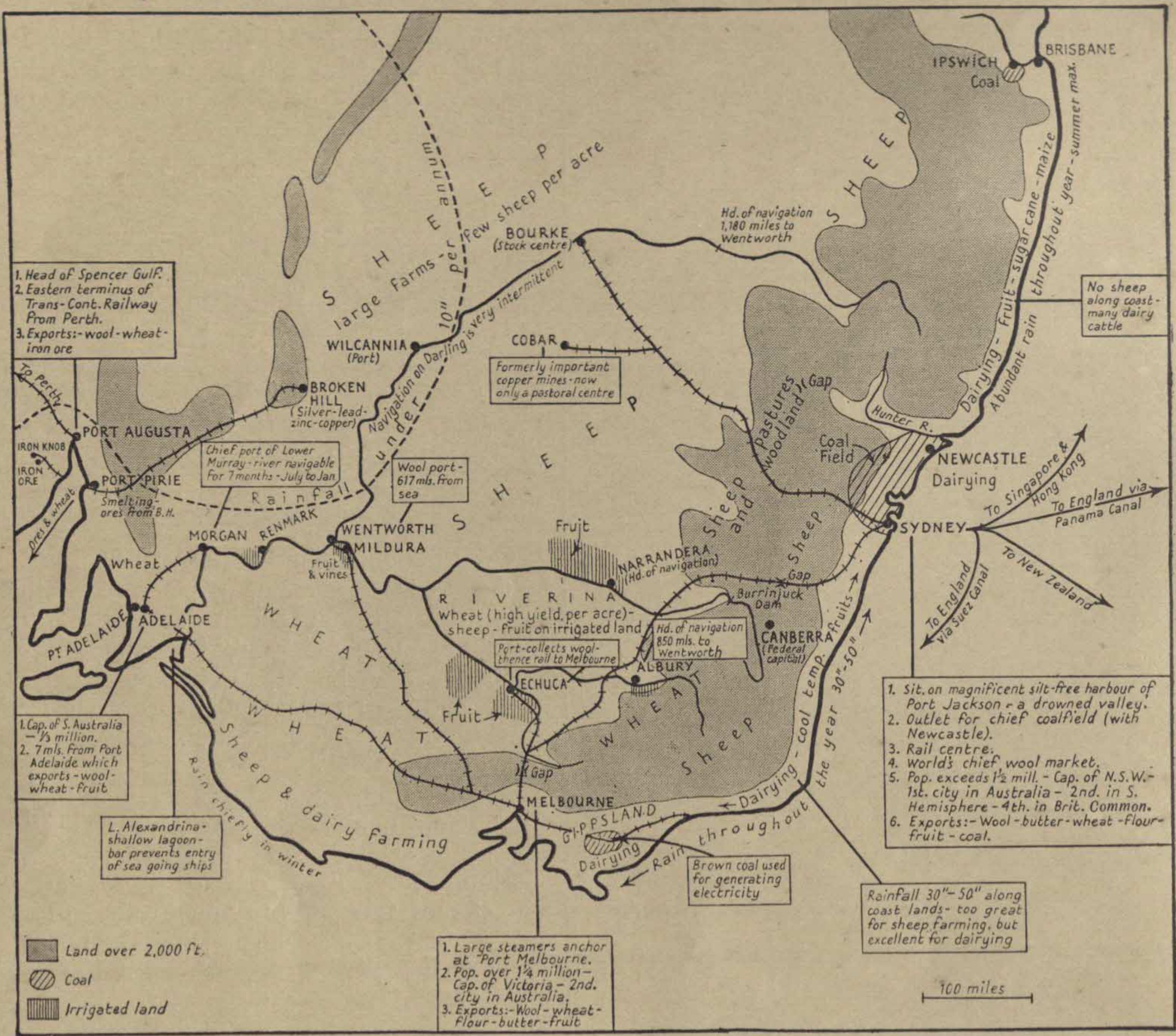
State	*Population (1952)*
New South Wales	3,225,000
Victoria	2,200,000
Queensland	1,185,000
South Australia	700,000
Western Australia	558,000
Tasmania	280,000
Northern Territory	15,000

On the map (*a*) Draw a line, in red ink, to enclose the area with less than 10 in. annual rainfall. (*b*) Show by suitable colouring or shading (i) the most densely peopled areas; (ii) those with a moderate population; (iii) those with few or no inhabitants. Complete the key.

....

34. SOUTH-EASTERN AUSTRALIA

1. On the map below, name the rivers marked.



1. Head of Spencer Gulf.
2. Eastern terminus of Trans-Cont. Railway from Perth.
3. Exports:- wool - wheat - iron ore

Chief port of Lower Murray - river navigable for 7 months - July to Jan.

Wool port - 617 mls. from sea

Formerly important copper mines - now only a pastoral centre

Port - collects wool - thence rail to Melbourne

Hd. of navigation 850 mls. to Wentworth

No sheep along coast - many dairy cattle

1. Cap. of S. Australia - ⅓ million.
2. 7 mls. from Port Adelaide which exports - wool - wheat - fruit

L. Alexandrina - shallow lagoon - bar prevents entry of sea going ships

Brown coal used for generating electricity

1. Large steamers anchor at Port Melbourne.
2. Pop. over 1¼ million - Cap. of Victoria - 2nd. city in Australia.
3. Exports:- Wool - wheat - Flour - butter - fruit

1. Sit. on magnificent silt-free harbour of Port Jackson - a drowned valley.
2. Outlet for chief coalfield (with Newcastle).
3. Rail centre.
4. World's chief wool market.
5. Pop. exceeds 1½ mill. - Cap. of N.S.W. - 1st. city in Australia - 2nd. in S. Hemisphere - 4th. in Brit. Common.
6. Exports:- Wool - butter - wheat - Flour - fruit - coal.

Rainfall 30"-50" along coast lands - too great for sheep farming, but excellent for dairying

2. In the space opposite draw a sketch-map to illustrate the position of Sydney as regards its hinterland, and as a focus of ocean routes.

2. In 1952 the total population of Australia was approximately 8,163,000. Nearly half the inhabitants live in the five great ports. Name below these ports in order of size.

1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....

5. ....

The site of Sydney

34. SOUTH-EASTERN AUSTRALIA (*continued*)

3. (*a*) Discuss the importance of the Murray and its tributaries as regards:

(i) Navigation

(ii) Irrigation

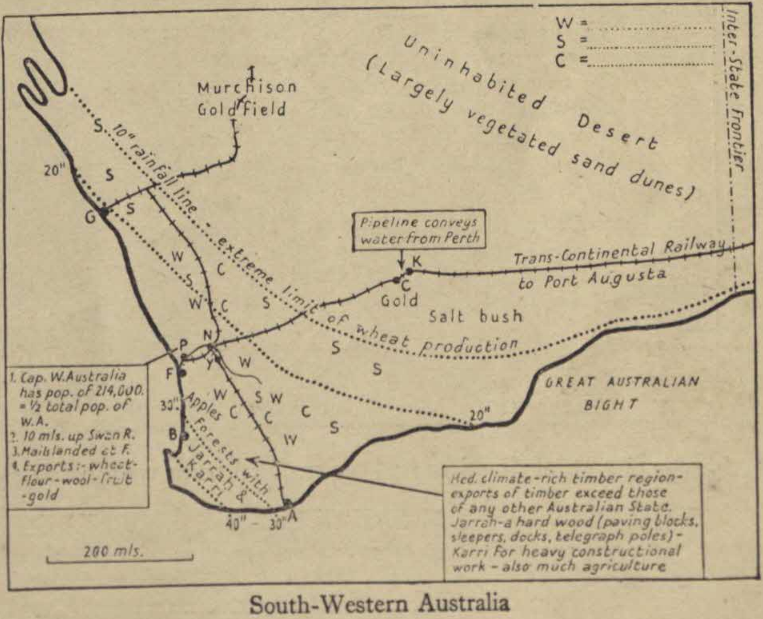
(*b*) Name three important products (excluding minerals) obtained from the basin.

(i) (ii) (iii)

(*c*) Describe in outline the route by which *one* is conveyed to the port of export.

35. SOUTH-WESTERN AUSTRALIA

1. On the map below complete the key. Then complete the table on the opposite side of the page.



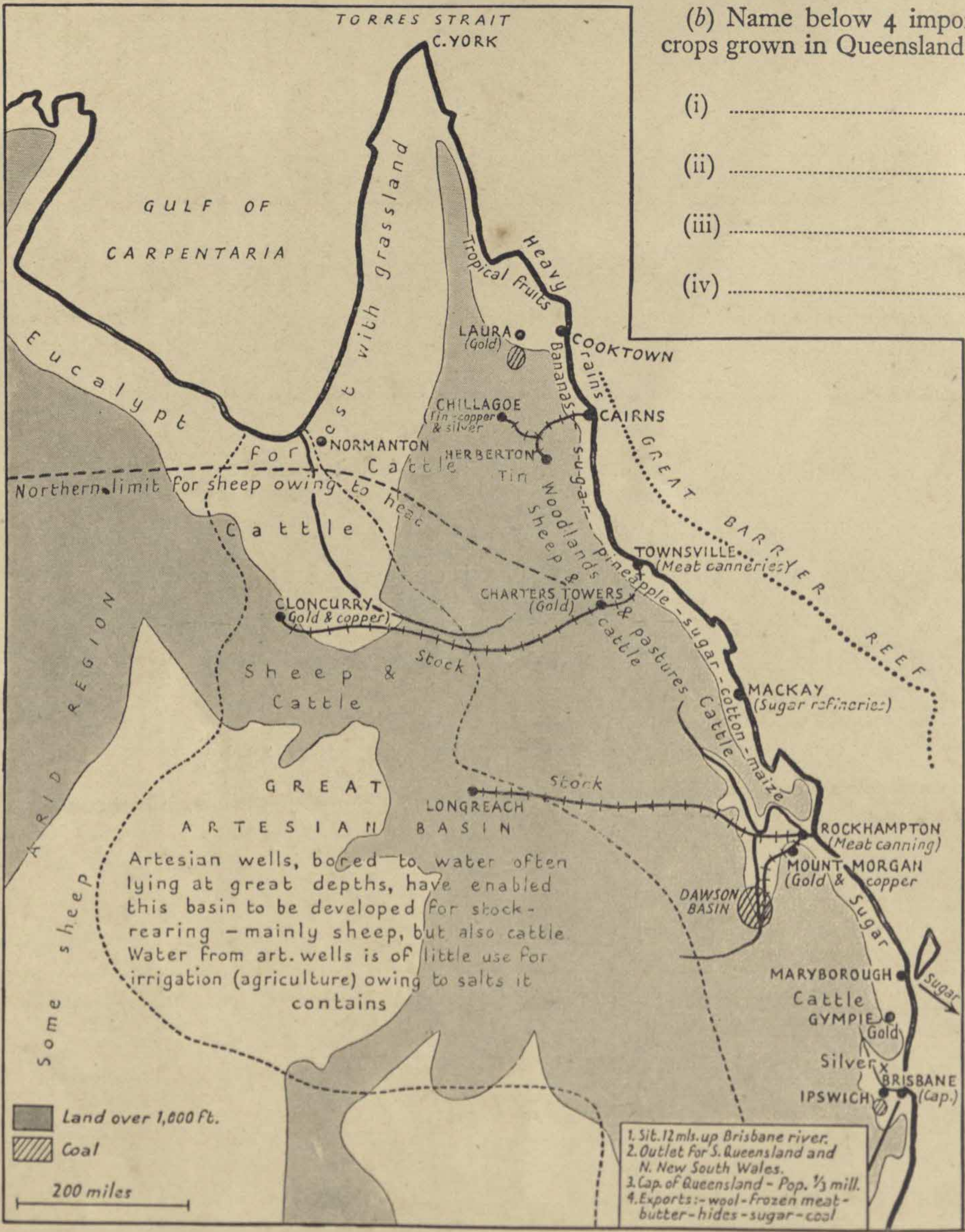
W =
S =
C =
Inter-State Frontier
Uninhabited Desert (Largely vegetated sand dunes)
Murchison Gold Field
S
10" rainfall line
20"
S
G
S
W
C
S
W
C
S
extreme limit of wheat production
Pipeline conveys water from Perth
K
C
Gold
Trans-Continental Railway to Port Augusta
Salt bush
N
P
Y
W
S
S
F
1. Cap. W. Australia has pop. of 214,000. = ½ total pop. of W.A.
2. 10 mls. up Swan R.
3. Mails landed at F.
4. Exports:- wheat-flour-wool-fruit-gold
30"
Apples
W
C
S W
C
C
S
W
20"
GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT
B
Forests with Jarrah & Karri
40" - 30"
A
Med. climate-rich timber region-exports of timber exceed those of any other Australian State. Jarrah-a hard wood (paving blocks, sleepers, docks, telegraph poles)-Karri for heavy constructional work - also much agriculture
200 mls.

South-Western Australia

	Town	*Importance*
P		
F		
B		
A		
C		
K		Formerly important gold-mining centre
G		
N		
Y		

36. QUEENSLAND

1. (*a*) On the map (i) name the rivers marked, (ii) fill in, in red ink, the railways serving the coastal regions, and also the lines running from the ports to inland centres.


TORRES STRAIT
C. YORK
GULF OF CARPENTARIA
Eucalypt For
est with grassland
Tropical fruits
Heavy rains
LAURA (Gold)
COOKTOWN
Bananas
CHILLAGOE (Tin - copper & silver)
CAIRNS
GREAT BARRIER REEF
NORMANTON
Cattle
HERBERTON
Tin
s-u-g-a-r
Woodlands Sheep & cattle
Northern limit for sheep owing to heat
Cattle
TOWNSVILLE (Meat canneries)
CLONCURRY (Gold & copper)
CHARTERS TOWERS (Gold)
Pineapple - sugar - cotton - maize
& pastures
Cattle
ARID REGION
Stock
Sheep & Cattle
MACKAY (Sugar refineries)
GREAT ARTESIAN BASIN
LONGREACH
Stock
ROCKHAMPTON (Meat canning)
MOUNT MORGAN (Gold & copper)
DAWSON BASIN
Sugar
Artesian wells, bored to water often lying at great depths, have enabled this basin to be developed for stock-rearing - mainly sheep, but also cattle. Water from art. wells is of little use for irrigation (agriculture) owing to salts it contains
Some sheep
MARYBOROUGH
Sugar
Cattle
GYMPIE (Gold)
Silver
BRISBANE (Cap.)
IPSWICH
Land over 1,000 ft.
Coal
200 miles
1. Sit. 12 mls. up Brisbane river.
2. Outlet for S. Queensland and N. New South Wales.
3. Cap. of Queensland - Pop. 1/3 mill.
4. Exports:- wool - Frozen meat - butter - hides - sugar - coal

(*b*) Name below 4 important crops grown in Queensland.

(i) ....

(ii) ....

(iii) ....

(iv) ....

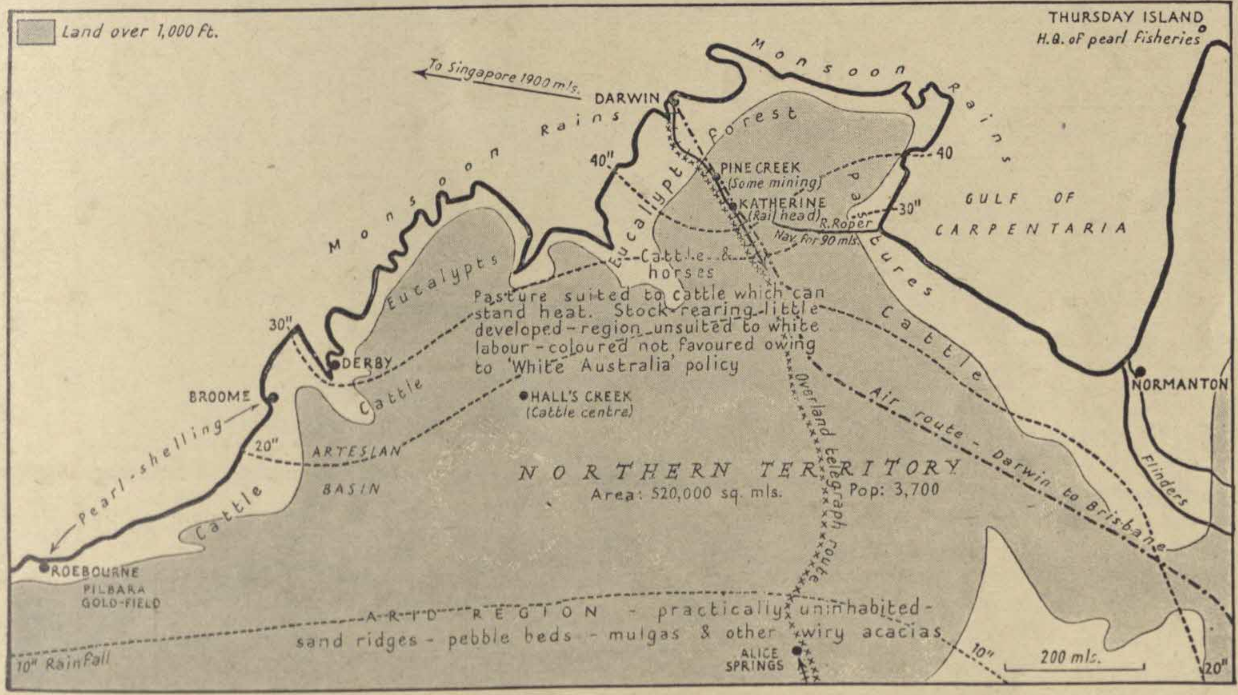
2. Name the chief districts in Queensland from which the minerals named below are obtained.

Tin	*Coal*	*Silver*	*Gold*	*Copper*

3. Explain briefly the great importance of artesian wells in Australia, paying special attention to the Great Artesian Basin region.

37. NORTHERN AUSTRALIA

1. On the map below show by a dotted line, drawn in red ink, the eastern and western boundaries of the Northern Territory. Name also the areas lying in Western Australia and Queensland respectively.

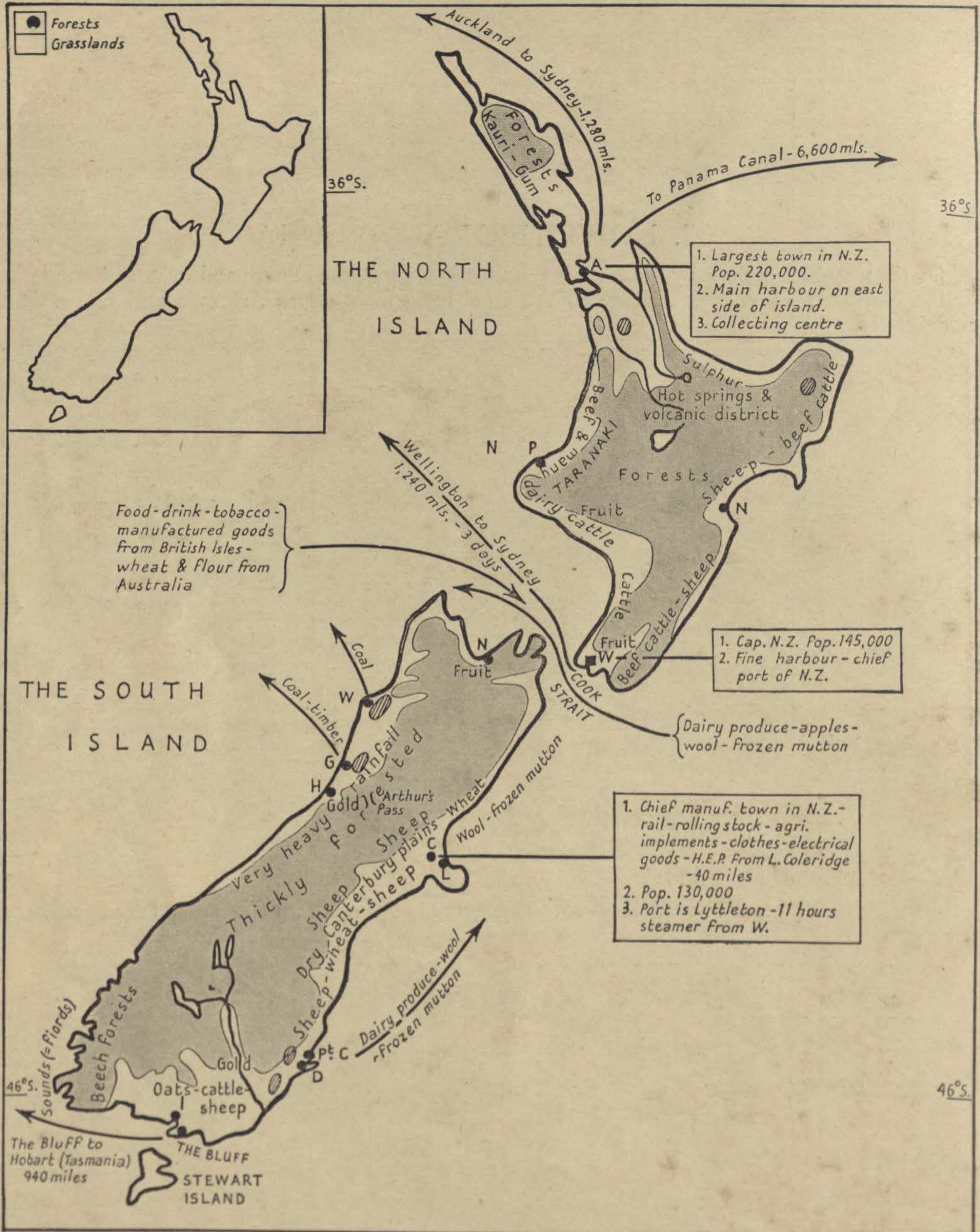


2. Summarize, under the headings given, the geography of Northern Australia. (Write sideways if necessary.)

Relief	*Climate*	*Occupations*	*Distribution of Population and Communications*

38. NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL AND ECONOMIC

1. (*a*) Draw a scale for the map below. Show your working in the bottom right-hand corner of map. (*b*) Insert longitude 174 degrees E. (*c*) Name the Southern Alps. (*d*) Colour the coalfields (▨) blue. (*e*) Name the towns marked and indicated by initial letters. (*f*) On the inset map colour, or shade, (i) the forested and (ii) the grassland areas. Complete the key to correspond with your work.

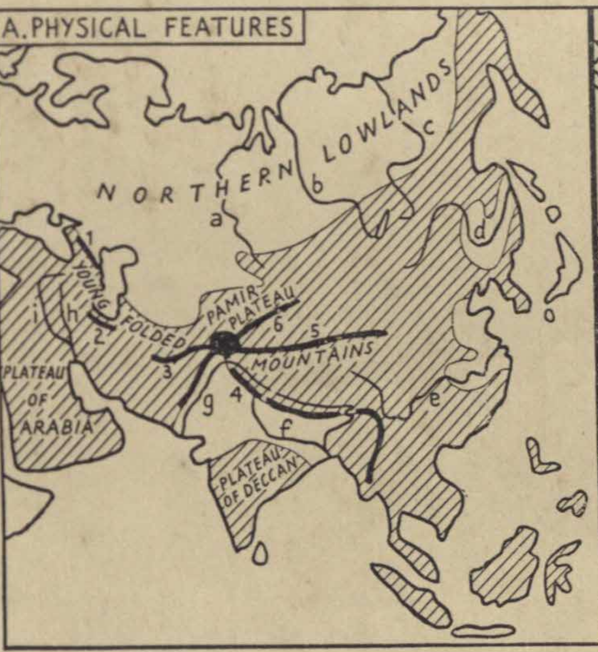


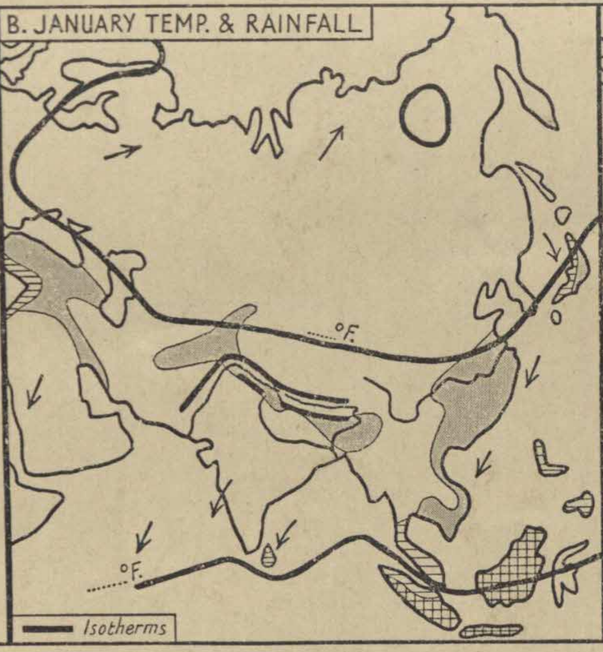
● Forests
Grasslands
36°S.
THE NORTH ISLAND
Auckland to Sydney-1,280 mls.
Kauri-Gum Forests
To Panama Canal-6,600 mls.
36°S.
A
1. Largest town in N.Z. Pop. 220,000.
2. Main harbour on east side of island.
3. Collecting centre
Sulphur
Hot springs & volcanic district
Beef & meat
TARANAKI
Dairy cattle
Fruit
Forests
Sheep - beef cattle
N
P
N
Wellington to Sydney 1,240 mls. - 3 days
Food-drink-tobacco-manufactured goods from British Isles-wheat & flour from Australia
Cattle
Cattle-sheep
Fruit
Beef cattle
W
1. Cap. N.Z. Pop. 145,000
2. Fine harbour - chief port of N.Z.
COOK STRAIT
Dairy produce-apples-wool-Frozen mutton
Coal
Coal-timber
THE SOUTH ISLAND
N
Fruit
W
G
H
Gold
Arthur's Pass
Very heavy rainfall
Thickly forested
Sheep-wheat
Sheep plains
Wool-frozen mutton
C
L
1. Chief manuf. town in N.Z.-rail-rolling stock-agri. implements-clothes-electrical goods-H.E.P. from L. Coleridge -40 miles
2. Pop. 130,000
3. Port is Lyttleton -11 hours steamer from W.
Dry Canterbury
Sheep
Wheat-sheep
Sheep-wheat
Sheep
Dairy produce-wool, frozen mutton
Beech forests
Sounds (=fiords)
Gold
Pt C
D
46°S.
46°S.
Oats-cattle-sheep
I
The Bluff to Hobart (Tasmania) 940 miles
THE BLUFF
STEWART ISLAND

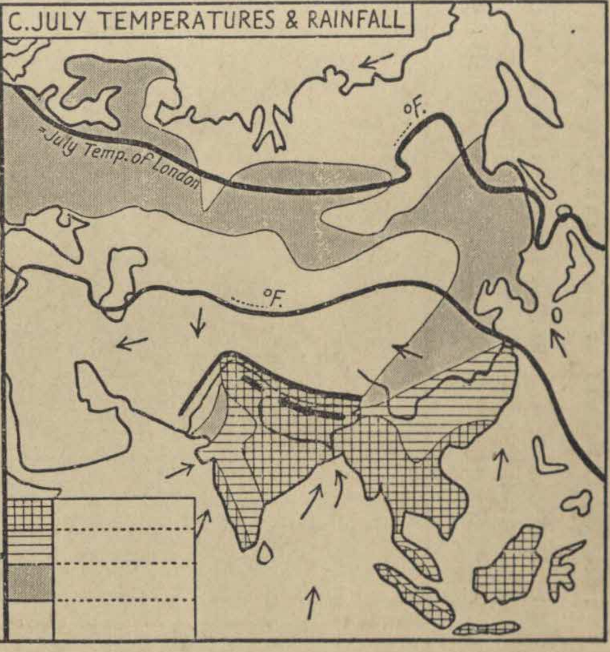
Chief Exports and Imports of New Zealand. Approximate value in £ millions.
Exports: Butter 35; Frozen Meat 21; Wool 46; Cheese 13.
Imports: Textile goods 15; Petroleum, &c. 6; Iron and Steel 6; Motor Vehicles 5·3.

39. ASIA: PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE

1. On maps B and C below:—(i) Number the isotherm 80° F., and also the other isotherm marked on each. (ii) On Map B shade lightly in pencil that portion of Asia where the rivers and lakes are frozen in winter. (iii) Complete the key to the *Rainfall*: Use the terms Very Heavy, Heavy, Moderate, Slight.







2. Name the mountains and rivers indicated on Map A above. *Mountains:* 1.............................. 2.............................. 3..............................

4.............................. 5.............................. 6.............................. *Rivers: a*.............................. *b*.............................. *c*.............................. *d*..............................

e.............................. *f*.............................. *g*.............................. *h*.............................. *i*..............................

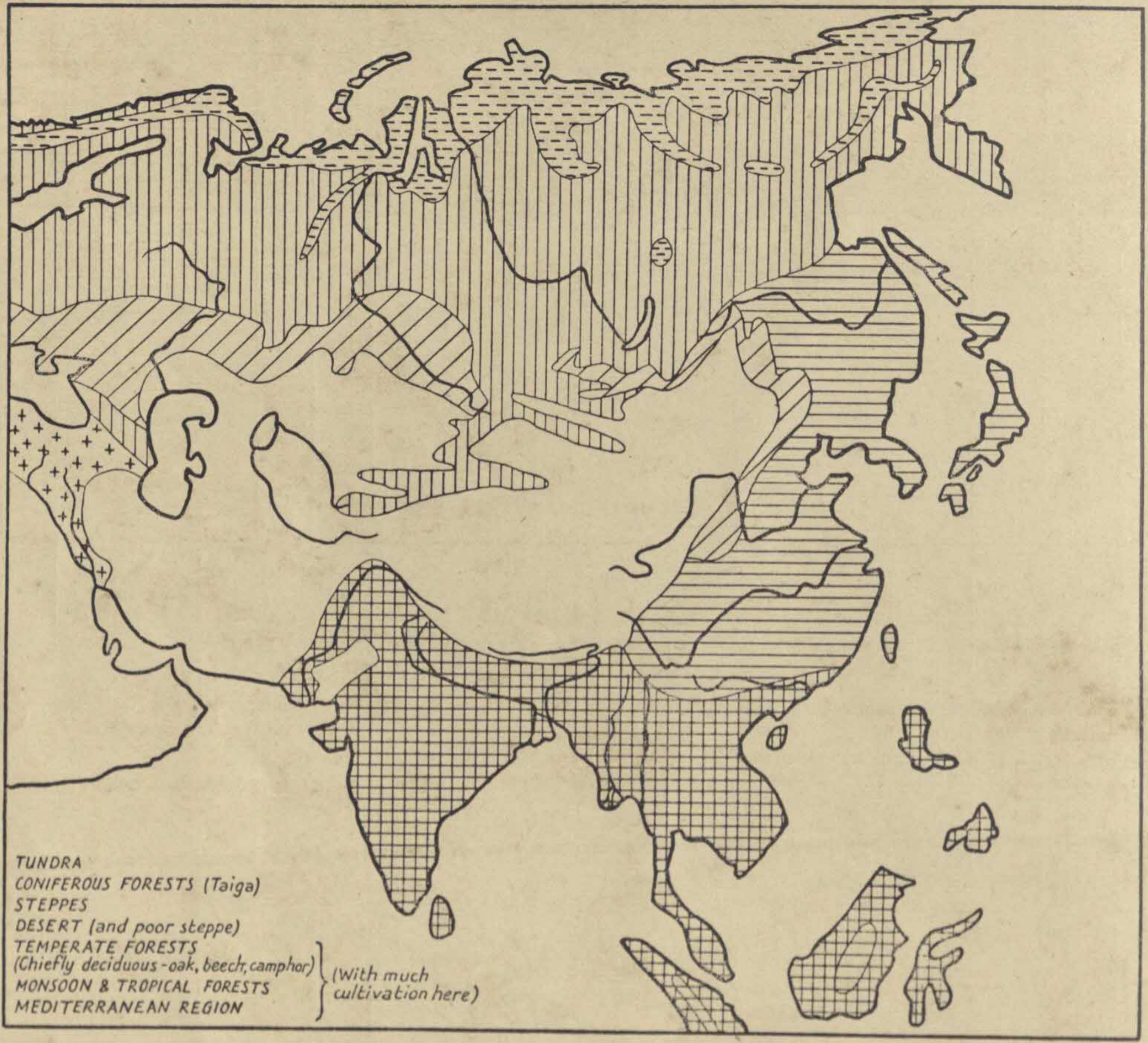
3. (*a*) On map C above mark by a line drawn in red ink the landward limit of the Monsoon Climate.

(*b*) In what Asiatic country is the Monsoon Climate most marked?.............................. (*c*) What region in the Southern Hemisphere has a Monsoon Climate?..............................

40. ASIA: NATURAL VEGETATION

1. (*a*) On the map below *print*, in their correct positions, the names of the chief Natural Vegetation belts. Do *not* print the brief notes given in brackets.

(*b*) Print, in red ink, the letter I over *three* areas where irrigation is extensively carried on.

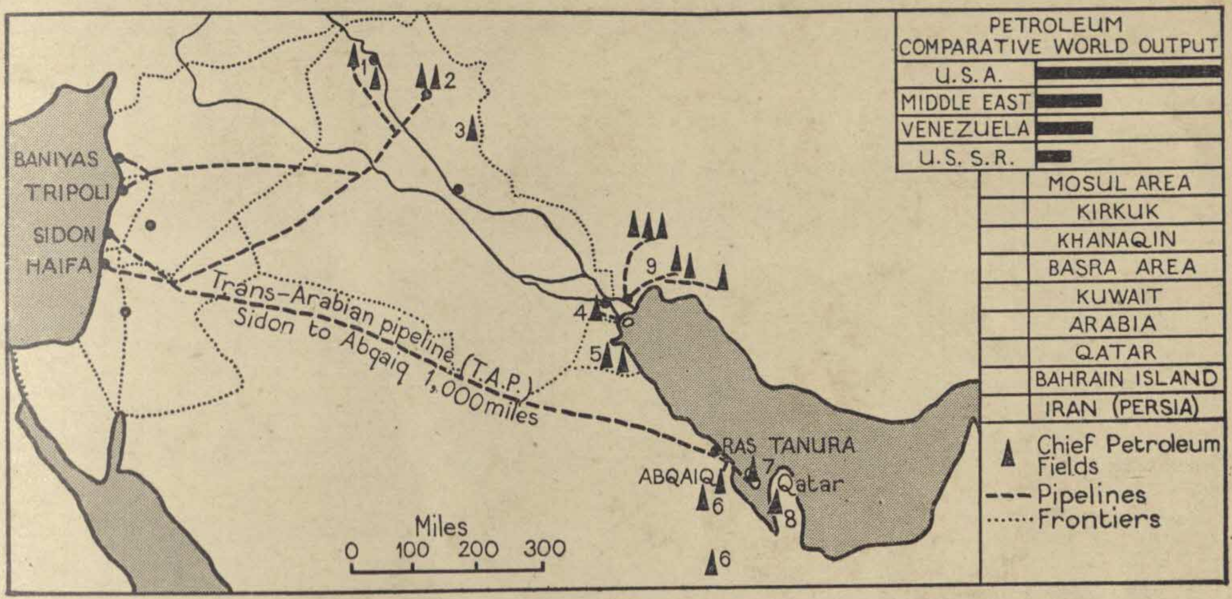

TUNDRA
CONIFEROUS FORESTS (Taiga)
STEPPES
DESERT (and poor steppe)
TEMPERATE FORESTS
(Chiefly deciduous - oak, beech, camphor)
MONSOON & TROPICAL FORESTS
MEDITERRANEAN REGION
(With much cultivation here)

2. Name below the chief vegetation zones you would pass through in climbing from the Ganges Plain up the Himalayas to a height of about 17,000 feet.

Elevation in feet	*Vegetation (names of chief trees, &c.)*
Up to 3,000	
3,000 to 7,000	
7,000 to 12,000	
12,000 to 16,000	
16,000 to 17,000	

41. THE MIDDLE EAST OIL BELT

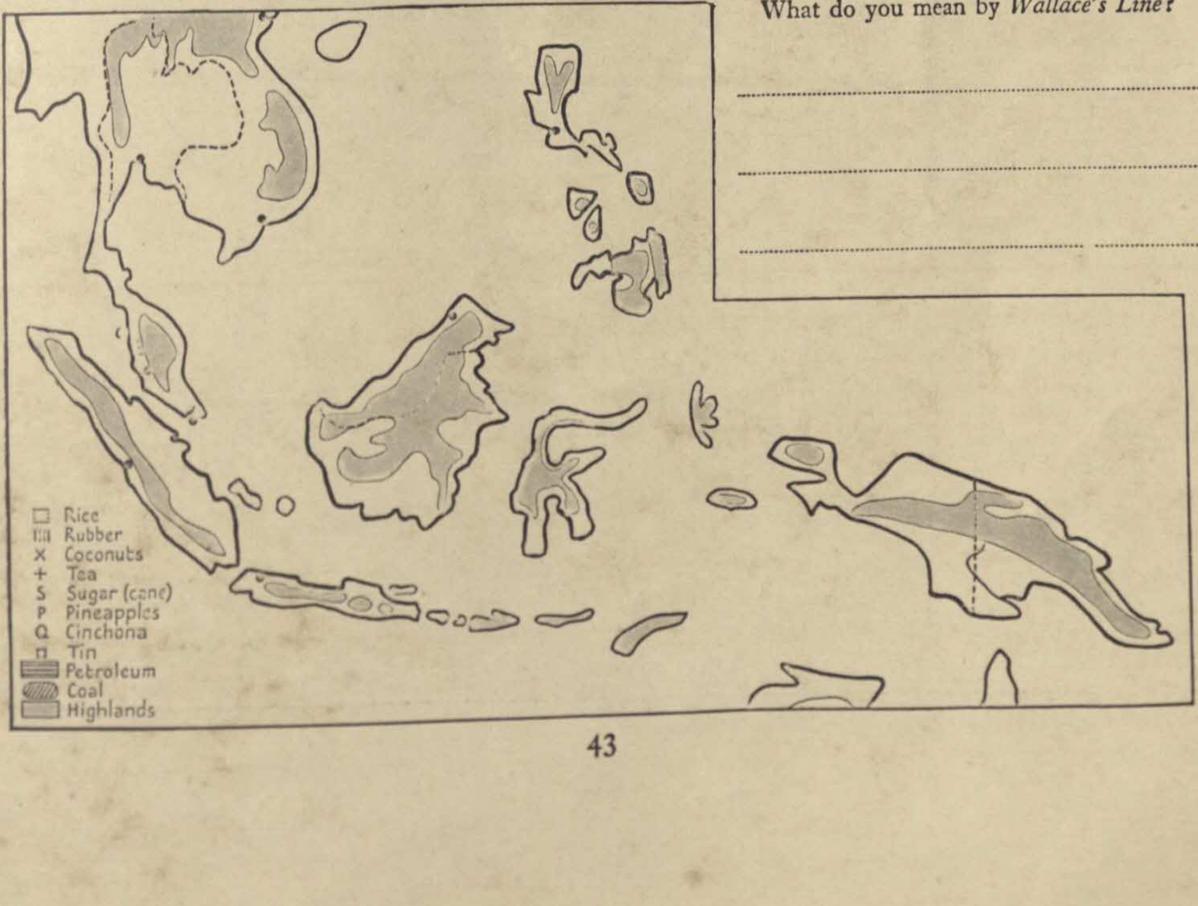
1. (*a*) On the map below complete the key by placing against the names of the petroleum fields the numbers by which they are indicated on the map; (*b*) Name (i) the seas, and (ii) the rivers marked, and (iii) the Suez Canal; (*c*) Name Baghdad, Mosul, Basra, Abadan, Damascus, and Jerusalem; (*d*) Print the names of the countries shown on the map over the appropriate areas.



42. SOUTH-EAST ASIA (THAILAND, INDO-CHINA, MALAYA) AND THE EAST INDIES

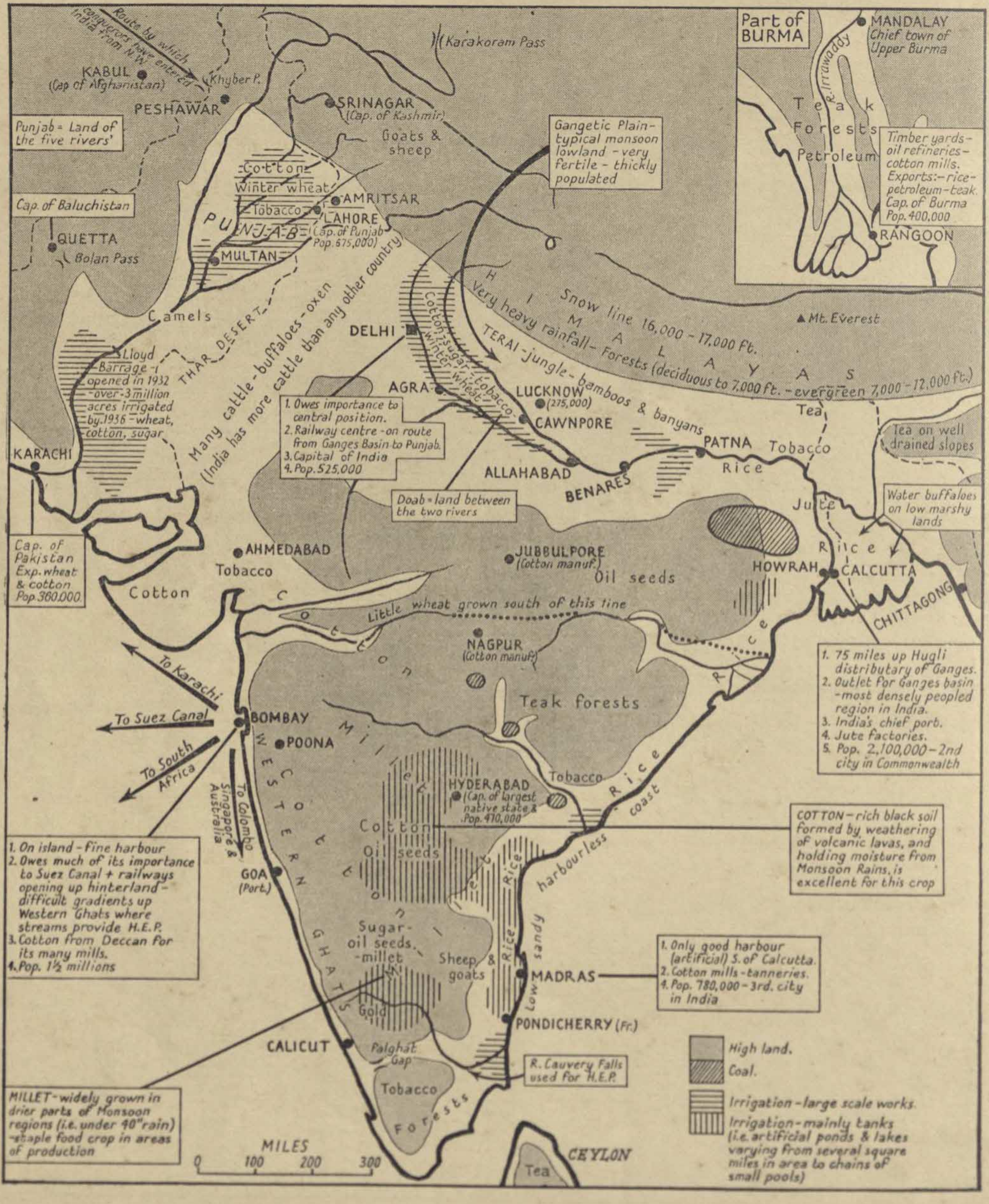
1. On the map below (*a*) Name the islands and towns marked. (*b*) Show, by means of the symbols given, *one* only of the *chief* areas of production for each of the crops and minerals *named in the key*. (*c*) Print Indonesian Republic and Philippine Republic over the appropriate areas. (*d*) Insert *Wallace's Line*.

What do you mean by *Wallace's Line*?



43. INDIA, PAKISTAN, AND BURMA

1. On the map below: (*a*) Name the rivers marked; (*b*) Insert in red ink the railways from (i) Delhi to Bombay, Lahore, Karachi, and Calcutta, (ii) Bombay to Calcutta and Madras; Karachi to Lahore and Peshawar, (iii) Madras to Calicut; PRINT in red ink over the appropriate areas (a) Republic of India, (*b*) Western Pakistan, (*c*) Eastern Pakistan.



Punjab = Land of the five rivers'

Cap. of Baluchistan

Lloyd Barrage - opened in 1932 - over 3 million acres irrigated by 1936 - wheat, cotton, sugar

1. Owes importance to central position.
2. Railway centre - on route from Ganges Basin to Punjab.
3. Capital of India
4. Pop. 525,000

Doab = land between the two rivers

Gangetic Plain - typical monsoon lowland - very fertile - thickly populated

Chief town of Upper Burma

Timber yards - oil refineries - cotton mills. Exports:- rice - petroleum - teak. Cap. of Burma Pop. 400,000

Tea on well drained slopes

Water buffaloes on low marshy lands

Cap. of Pakistan Exp. wheat & cotton Pop 360,000.

1. 75 miles up Hugli distributary of Ganges.
2. Outlet for Ganges basin - most densely peopled region in India.
3. India's chief port.
4. Jute factories.
5. Pop. 2,100,000 - 2nd city in Commonwealth

COTTON - rich black soil formed by weathering of volcanic lavas, and holding moisture from Monsoon Rains, is excellent for this crop

1. On island - fine harbour
2. Owes much of its importance to Suez Canal + railways opening up hinterland - difficult gradients up Western Ghats where streams provide H.E.P.
3. Cotton from Deccan for its many mills.
4. Pop. 1½ millions

1. Only good harbour (artificial) S. of Calcutta.
2. Cotton mills - tanneries.
4. Pop. 780,000 - 3rd. city in India

R. Cauvery Falls used for H.E.P.

MILLET - widely grown in drier parts of Monsoon regions (i.e. under 40" rain) - staple food crop in areas of production

43. INDIA, PAKISTAN, AND BURMA (*continued*)

2. (*a*) Name *one* area in India and *one* in Pakistan where cotton is widely grown.

(i)................................ (ii)................................

(*b*) In the case of *one* of the areas named, state *three* geographical conditions favouring the production of cotton.

(i) ....

(ii) ....

(iii) ....

(*c*) Name *one* town in India important for the manufacture of cotton. ....

(*d*) State *three* advantages for cotton-manufacture in this town.

(i) ....

(ii) ....

(iii) ....

(*e*) Outline the route of a steamer carrying cotton from India to England.

....

3. (*a*) The Ganges valley receives a heavy annual rainfall. Why is irrigation necessary? Name *one* winter, and *three* summer crops grown in the valley.

....

....

....

(*b*) Name *three* types of irrigation practised in India and Pakistan. In each case name *one* area where it is used. (i) Method .... Area ....

(ii) Method................ Area................

(iii) Method .... Area................

4. Name *two* important areas of production in this region for:

Tea: (i)................ (ii)................

Millet: (i) .... (ii) ....

(iii) *Oil-seeds:* (i) ....

(ii) ....

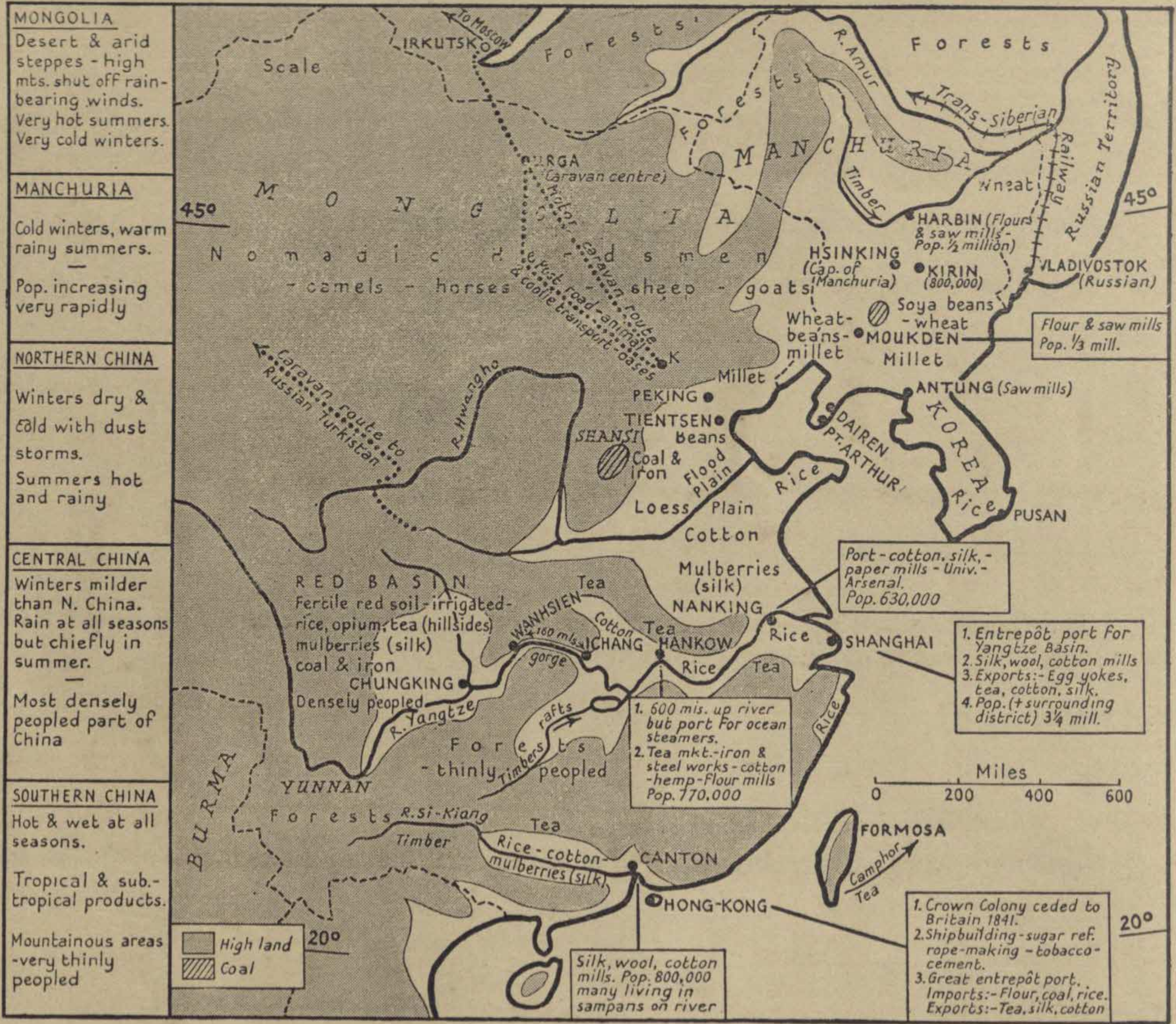
(iv) *Tobacco:* (i)................ (ii)................

5. Draw opposite a fully labelled sketch-map to show the site of *Delhi.*

44. CHINA

1. On the map below number the lines of latitude marked. What is the distance between them?

No. of degrees=......................=......................miles.



MONGOLIA
Desert & arid steppes - high mts. shut off rain-bearing winds. Very hot summers. Very cold winters.
MANCHURIA
Cold winters, warm rainy summers.
Pop. increasing very rapidly
NORTHERN CHINA
Winters dry & cold with dust storms.
Summers hot and rainy
CENTRAL CHINA
Winters milder than N. China. Rain at all seasons but chiefly in summer.
Most densely peopled part of China
SOUTHERN CHINA
Hot & wet at all seasons.
Tropical & sub-tropical products.
Mountainous areas - very thinly peopled
High land
Coal
IRKUTSK
To Moscow
Forests
Scale
URGA (Caravan centre)
MONGOLIA
Nomadic herdsmen - camels - horses - sheep - goats
Motor road - caravan route & coolie transport - oases
K
Caravan route to Russian Turkistan
R. Amur
Forests
MANCHURIA
Trans-Siberian
Railway
Russian Territory
Timber
Wheat
HARBIN (Flour & saw mills - Pop. ½ million)
HSINKING (Cap. of Manchuria)
KIRIN (800,000)
VLADIVOSTOK (Russian)
Soya beans - wheat
Wheat-beans-millet
MOUKDEN
Millet
Flour & saw mills Pop. ⅓ mill.
45°
Millet
PEKING
TIENTSEN
SHANSI
Beans
Coal & iron
Flood Plain
Loess
Plain
Cotton
R. Hwang-ho
ANTUNG (Saw mills)
DAIREN
PT. ARTHUR
Rice
KOREA
Rice
PUSAN
RED BASIN
Fertile red soil - irrigated - rice, opium, tea (hillsides) mulberries (silk) coal & iron
CHUNGKING
Densely peopled
Tea
Mulberries (silk)
NANKING
Port - cotton, silk, - paper mills - Univ. - Arsenal. Pop. 630,000
WANHSIEN
160 mls.
Cotton
ICHANG
gorge
Tea
HANKOW
Rice
Rice
Tea
SHANGHAI
1. Entrepôt port for Yangtze Basin.
2. Silk, wool, cotton mills
3. Exports:- Egg yokes, tea, cotton, silk.
4. Pop. (+ surrounding district) 3¼ mill.
R. Yangtze
rafts
Forests - thinly peopled
Timber
1. 600 mls. up river but port for ocean steamers.
2. Tea mkt.-iron & steel works - cotton - hemp - Flour mills Pop. 770,000
Rice
Miles
0
200
400
600
YUNNAN
BURMA
Forests
R. Si-Kiang
Timber
Tea
Rice - cotton - mulberries (silk)
CANTON
FORMOSA
Camphor
Tea
HONG-KONG
1. Crown Colony ceded to Britain 1841.
2. Shipbuilding - sugar ref. rope-making - tobacco - cement.
3. Great entrepôt port. Imports:- Flour, coal, rice. Exports:- Tea, silk, cotton
Silk, wool, cotton mills. Pop. 800,000 many living in sampans on river
20°
20°

2. In the space opposite draw a sketch-map to show the site of Hong Kong. Show by arrows the routes to (*a*) Shanghai and Yokohama, (*b*) Manila and Australia, and (*c*) Singapore.

44. CHINA (*continued*)

2. (*a*) Draw below a sketch-map of the Yangtze Basin. On the map shade the high land so as to show clearly the *three* most important areas into which the basin may be divided. Mark and name *two* important tributaries and *five* towns. Indicate the main areas of production of the principal crops and minerals.

(*b*) Under the headings below summarize the geography of the Yangtze Basin.

	Characteristic Products	*Towns with brief notes on each*
Delta and Middle Basin		
Red Basin		
Navigation		

3. Summarize the importance of the towns named in the table below.

Town	*Importance*
Canton	
Peiping	
Hsinking	
Shanghai	

45. JAPAN AND KOREA

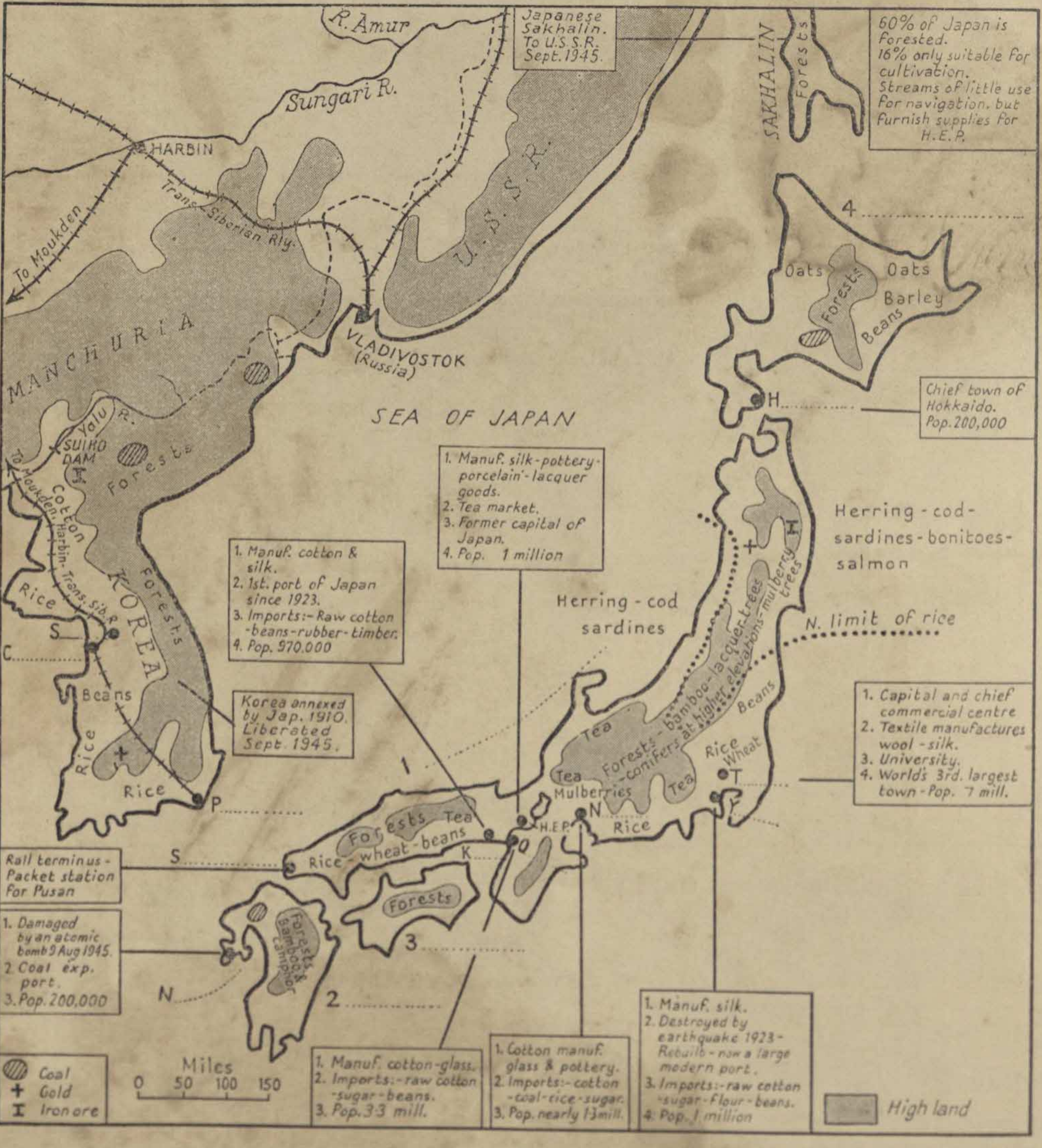
1. On the map below: (*a*) Complete the names of the towns indicated by their initial letters. (*b*) Name the four chief islands of *Japan.* Draw in red ink the 38th parallel of latitude. Write along the dotted lines.

2. What is the significance of the 38th parallel of latitude as regards Korea? ....

....

....

....

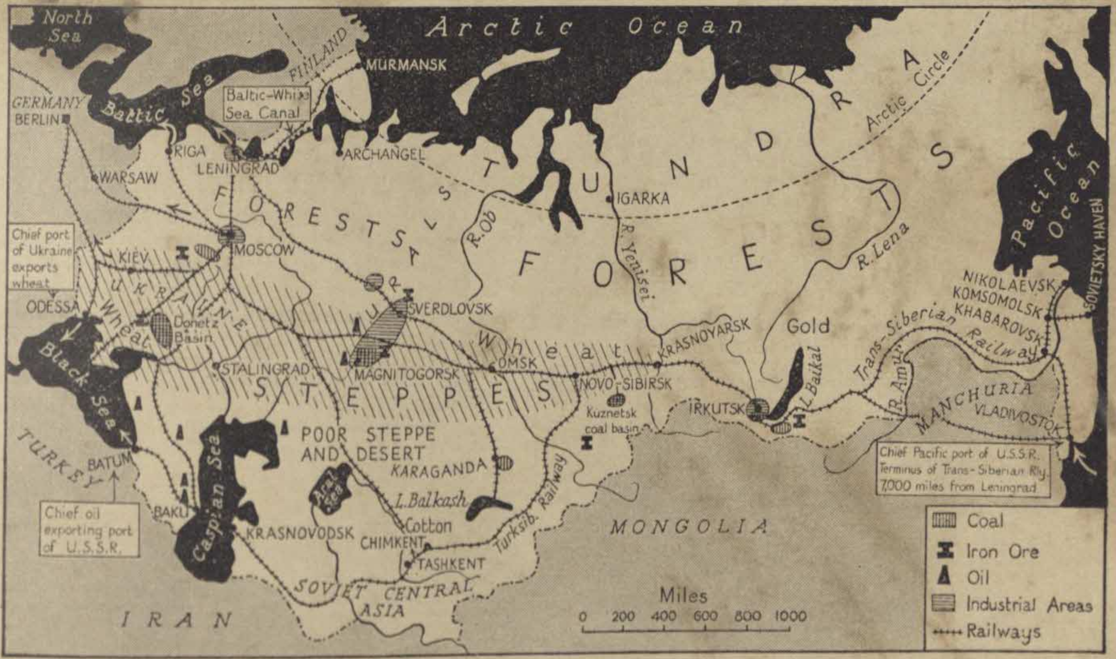


R. Amur
Sungari R.
HARBIN
Trans-Siberian Rly.
To Moukden
MANCHURIA
U.S.S.R.
Japanese Sakhalin. To U.S.S.R. Sept. 1945.
SAKHALIN
Forests
60% of Japan is forested. 16% only suitable for cultivation. Streams of little use for navigation, but furnish supplies for H.E.P.
VLADIVOSTOK (Russia)
SEA OF JAPAN
Yalu R.
SUIHO DAM
Forests
To Moukden-Harbin-Trans-Sib. R.
Cotton
KOREA
Forests
Rice
S
C
Beans
Rice
Rice
P
Korea annexed by Jap. 1910. Liberated Sept. 1945.
1. Manuf. cotton & silk.
2. 1st. port of Japan since 1923.
3. Imports:- Raw cotton -beans-rubber-timber.
4. Pop. 970.000
1. Manuf. silk-pottery-porcelain-lacquer goods.
2. Tea market.
3. Former capital of Japan.
4. Pop. 1 million
Herring - cod sardines
Herring - cod - sardines - bonitoes - salmon
4
Oats
Oats
Barley
Forests
Beans
H
Chief town of Hokkaido. Pop. 200,000
N. limit of rice
bamboo - lacquer - trees
mulberry trees
Forests - conifers at higher elevations
Beans
Tea
Tea
Tea
Mulberries
Rice
Wheat
T
Y
1. Capital and chief commercial centre
2. Textile manufactures wool - silk.
3. University.
4. World's 3rd. largest town - Pop. 7 mill.
1
N
H.E.P.
Rice
Forests
Tea
Rice - wheat - beans
K
O
S
Rail terminus - Packet station for Pusan
Forests
1. Damaged by an atomic bomb 9 Aug 1945.
2. Coal exp. port.
3. Pop. 200,000
Forests & Bamboo & Camphor
N
3
2
1. Manuf. cotton-glass.
2. Imports:- raw cotton -sugar-beans.
3. Pop. 3·3 mill.
1. Cotton manuf. glass & pottery.
2. Imports:- cotton -coal-rice-sugar.
3. Pop. nearly 1·3 mill.
1. Manuf. silk.
2. Destroyed by earthquake 1923 - Rebuilt - now a large modern port.
3. Imports:- raw cotton -sugar-flour-beans.
4. Pop. 1 million
Coal
Gold
Iron ore
Miles
0 50 100 150
High land

3. Under the headings below summarize the geography of Japan.

Relief and Climate	*Farming Activities*	*Manufacturing with chief centres of Production*

46. SIBERIA AND THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY



1. (*a*) Name four large cities on the main line between Vladivostok and Moscow.

(i) .... (ii) .... (iii) .... (iv) ....

(*b*) Name three industrial areas served by the main line or its branches.

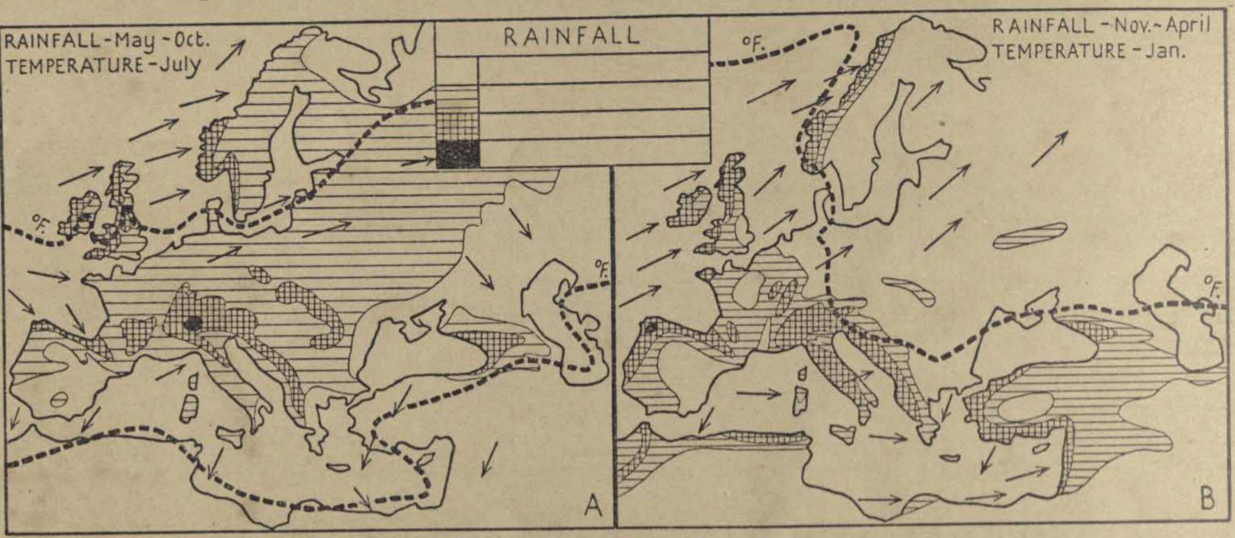
(i) .... (ii) .... (iii) ....

(*c*) Name three important commodities carried over the Trans-Siberian Railway.

(i) .... (ii) .... (iii) ....

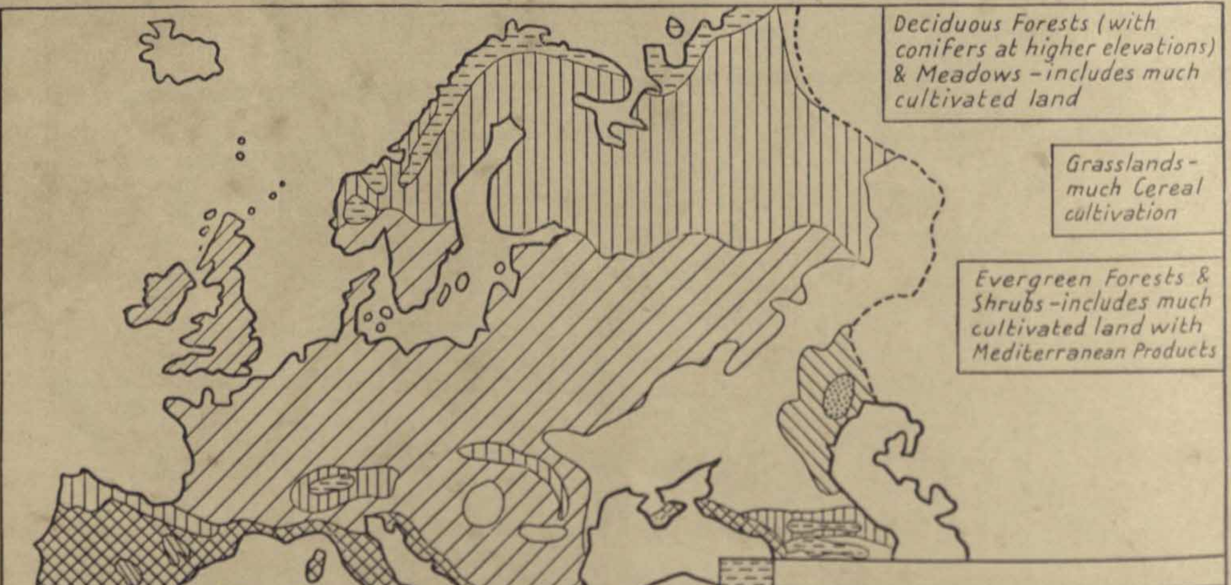
47. EUROPE: CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

1. On the maps below: (*a*) Complete the key to the Rainfall—use the terms Heavy, Moderate, Light, Little. (*b*) Number the July and January isotherms marked. (*c*) On map B shade that portion of Europe where the rivers and lakes are frozen in winter.



2. *Fill in the missing words in the following*: In Europe, the summer temperatures.................................... from south to.................................... the winter temperatures.................................... towards the east. The annual range.............................. with increasing distance from the ocean.

3. On the map below complete the key by naming, according to the shading used to represent them, the following *Natural Vegetation Zones*: Tundra, Coniferous Forests, Deciduous Forests and Meadows, Evergreen Forests and Shrubs, Desert, Poor Steppe, and Grasslands.



Deciduous Forests (with conifers at higher elevations) & Meadows - includes much cultivated land

Grasslands - much Cereal cultivation

Evergreen Forests & Shrubs - includes much cultivated land with Mediterranean Products

Natural Vegetation

48. THE RHINE AND THE MEUSE

1. On the map opposite:—

(*a*) Name the Black Forest, Vosges and Jura Mountains.

(*b*) Name the tributaries of the Rhine that are marked.

(*c*) Name the Meuse and the Sambre.

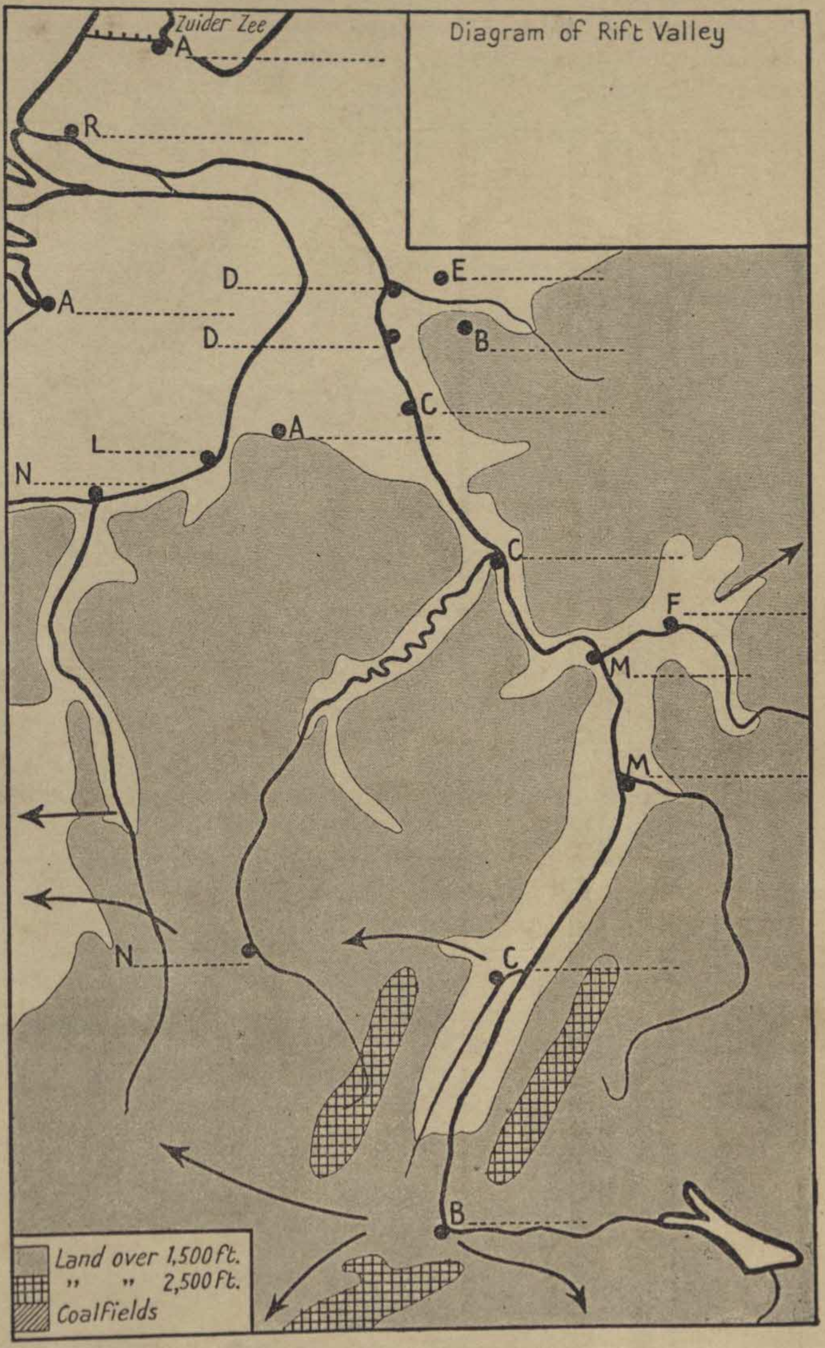
(*d*) Name the Rift Valley of the Rhine, and the Gorge.

(*e*) In the space provided draw a diagram to illustrate the formation of a Rift Valley.

(*f*) Print Vines, Sheep, and Cattle each over *one* appropriate area.

(*g*) Name the towns indicated by initial letters.

(*h*) Along the appropriate arrows show, as indicated in the brackets, the directions of Berlin (To B.), Paris (To P.), Marseilles (To M.), and the St. Gothard Pass (To St. G.P.) (i) Shade thus ▨ the Ruhr and the Belgian Coalfields.



2. *Much of the trade of the Rhine Valley passes through Rotterdam.*

Name three exports and three imports of this port.

Exports: (i) ....

(ii) ....

(iii) ....

Imports: (i) ....

(ii) ....

(iii) ....

3. Name three geographical reasons that help to account for the importance of the Rhine to Germany.

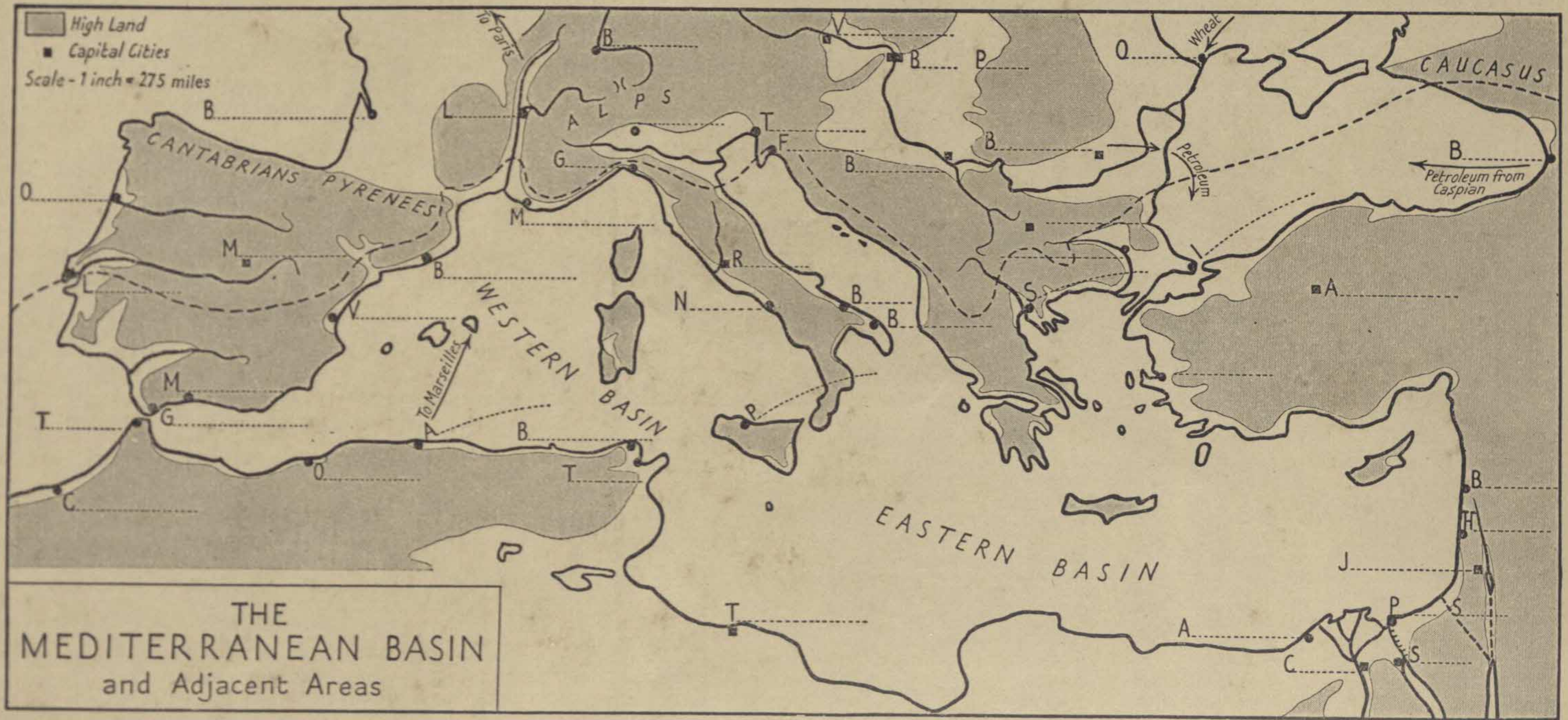
(i) ....

(ii) ....

(iii) ....

49. THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

1. On the map below: (*a*) Show by arrows, boldly drawn in blue pencil, (i) Three land and two water routes leading to the Western Basin, and (ii) Three land routes and one water route leading to the Eastern Basin. (*b*) Name Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia, Cyprus, Crete, and Malta. (*c*) Line in with red ink the northern limit of the Mediterranean Climate. (*d*) Print Olives, Wheat, Vines, Oranges, and Cotton each over *one* area important for the cultivation of these products. (*e*) Name the towns indicated by initial letters. (*f*) Underline the names of three British Territories.



50. THE BALTIC LANDS

1. On the map:

(*a*) Print Fiords, and Edge of Continental Shelf along the appropriate areas.

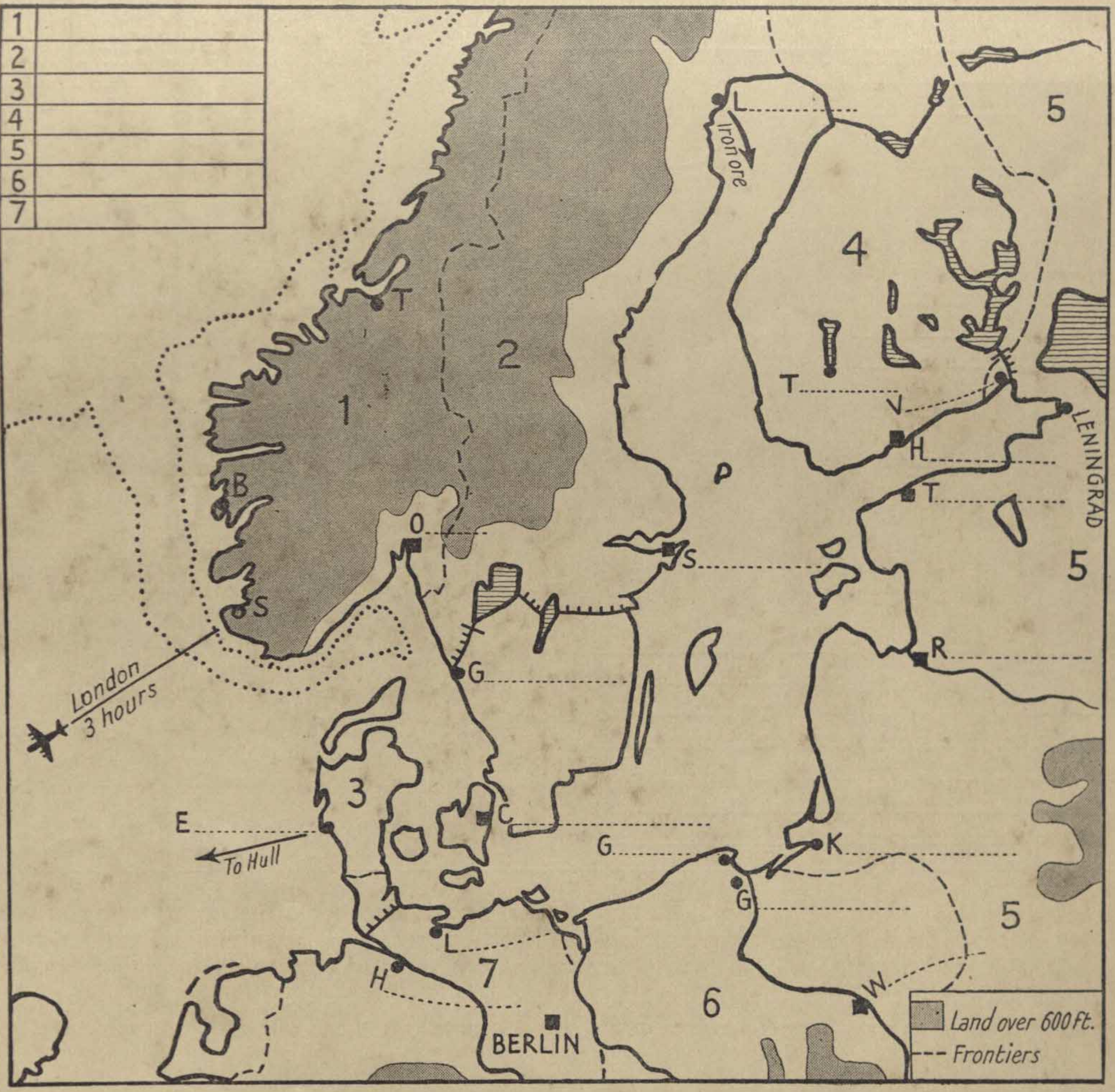
(*b*) Print over one area only noted for each, Forests, Dairying, Sugar-beet.

(*c*) In the space provided name the countries to correspond with the numbers by which they are represented.

(*d*) Print K.C. and G.C. along the Kiel and Gota Canals respectively.

(*e*) Complete the names of the towns indicated by initial letters.

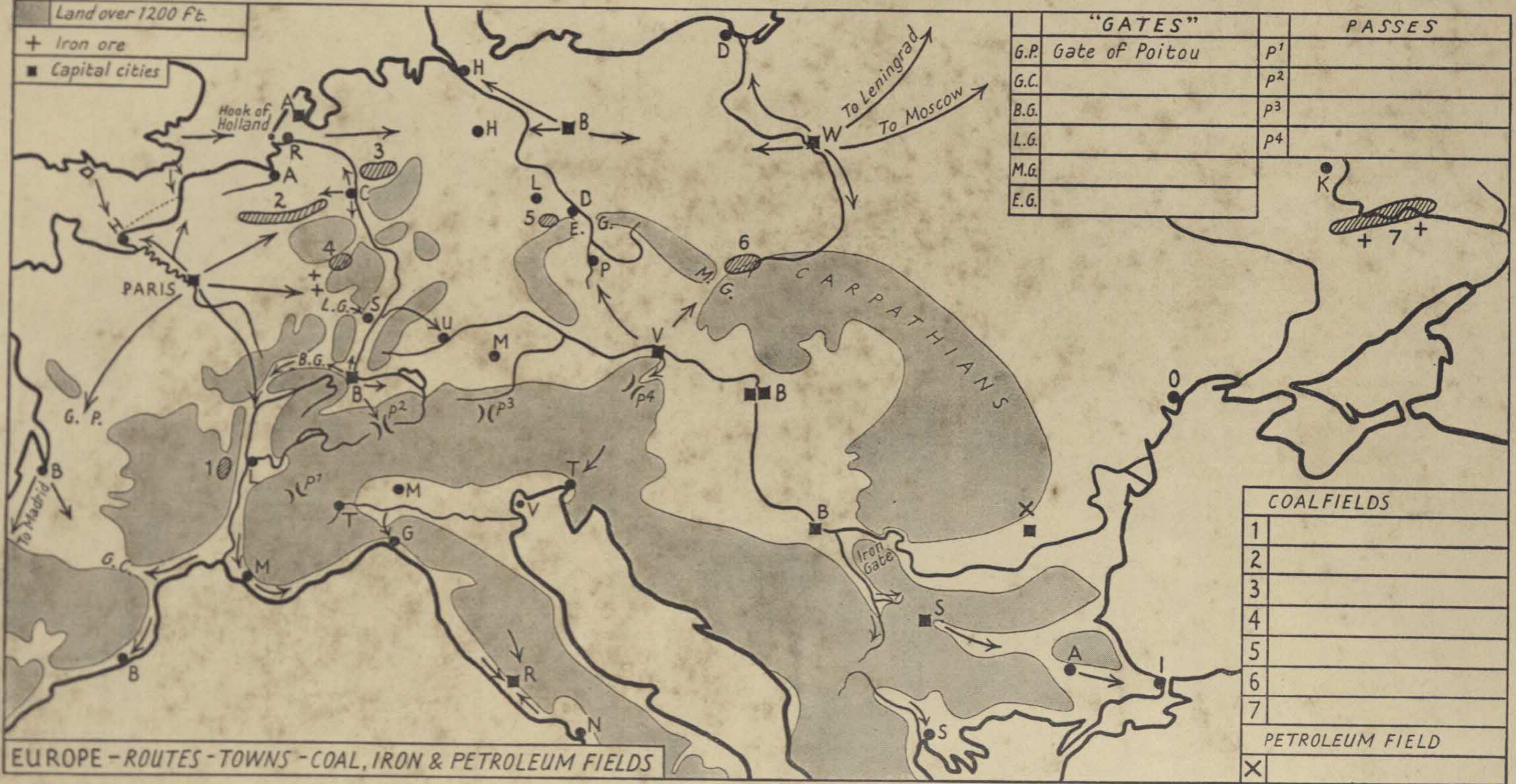
2. Draw below a sketch-map to show the site of Copenhagen.



1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

51. EUROPE—ROUTES, TOWNS, COAL, IRON, AND PETROLEUM FIELDS

1. On the map below: (*a*) Complete the keys by naming the 'Gates', Passes, Coal and Petroleum Fields. (*b*) Name the towns indicated by initial letters. (*c*) Insert in red ink the following *railway routes*: (i) The *Orient Express* Route from Paris to Istanbul (ii) Paris to Rome via Turin, (iii) The Hook of Holland to Warsaw, (iv) Berlin to Vienna via Prague, (v) Cologne to Genoa via Basle.



Geography EXAMINATION PAPER *Name*..

1. The map shows the surface salinity the Atlantic Ocean in parts per thousand (e.g. 32‰).

(*a*) In the North Atlantic draw lines joining all places having salinities of 32‰, 36‰ respectively.

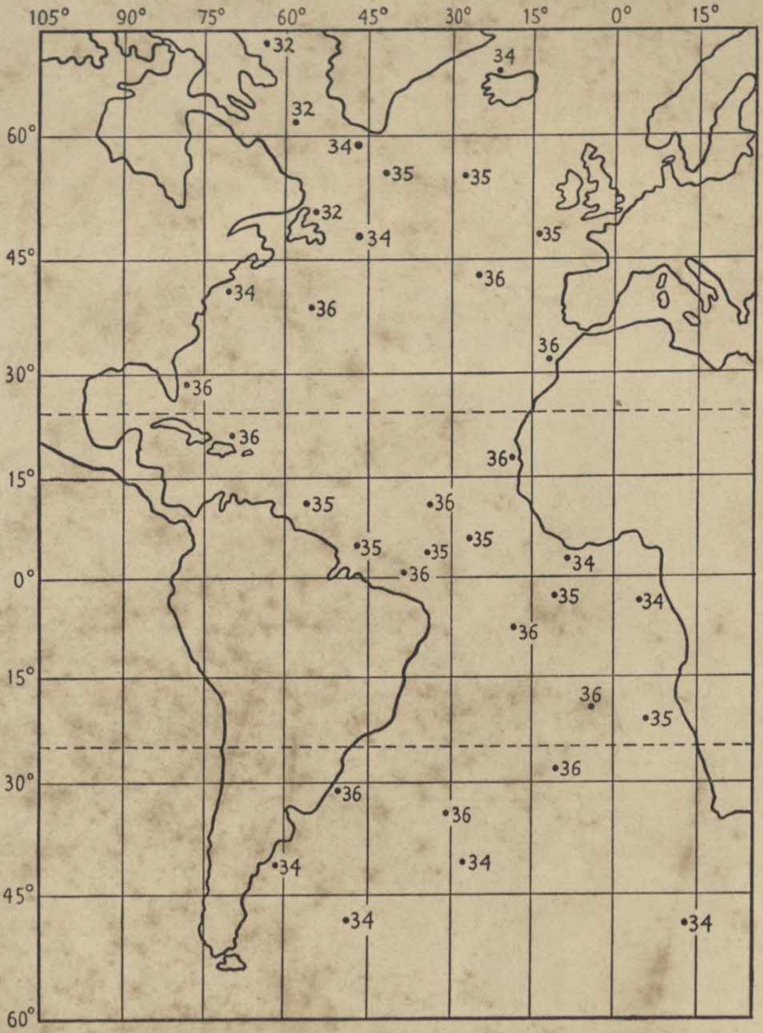
(*b*) In the South Atlantic draw lines joining all places having salinities of 34‰, 36‰ respectively.

(*c*) In the North and South Atlantic represent the prevailing winds by arrows and name them.

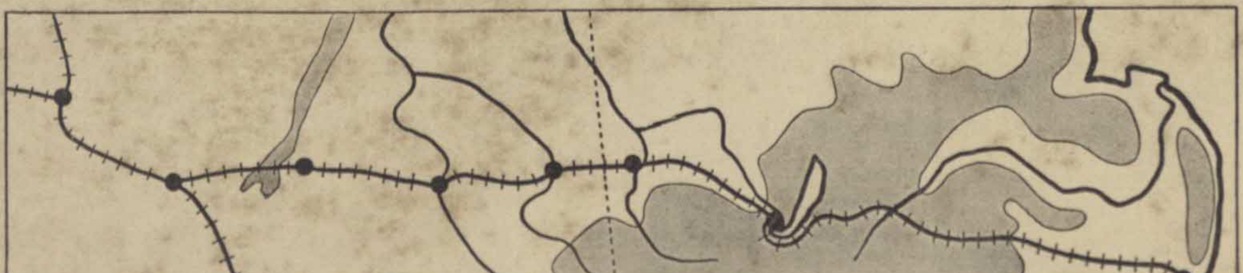
(*d*) Explain:—

(i) *Why the water off the coast of Labrador has a low salinity.*

(ii) *Why the salinity over the tropics is higher than that over the equator.*



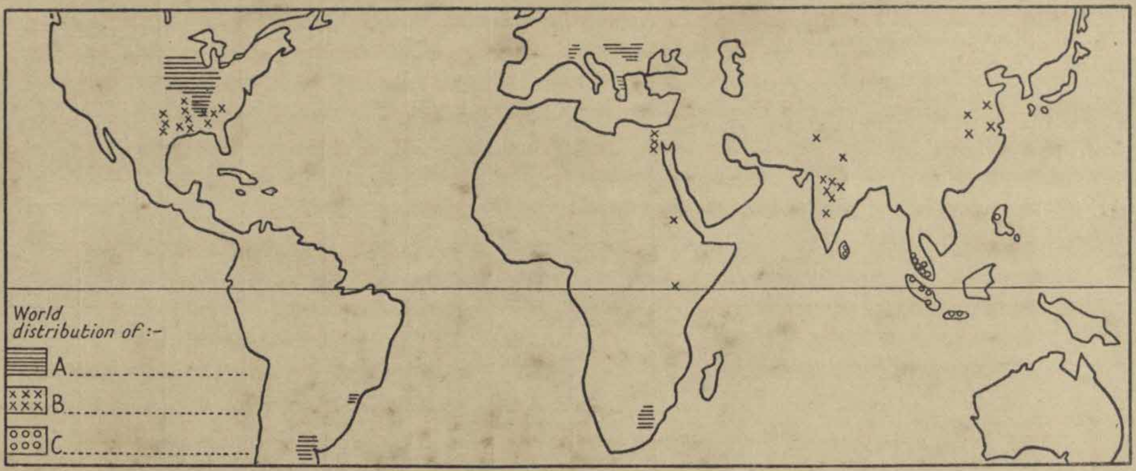
2. On the map of the Trans-Siberian Railway below: (*a*) Name the towns marked; (*b*) Print (using initials where indicated) Forests, Dairying, Wheat, Gold, Nomadic Herdsmen (N.H.), Gold (G), and Platinum (P) each over *one* appropriate area. (*c*) Number the meridian of longitude marked, and state the time along this line when it is noon at Greenwich. *Show your working on the rough sheet provided for this purpose.*



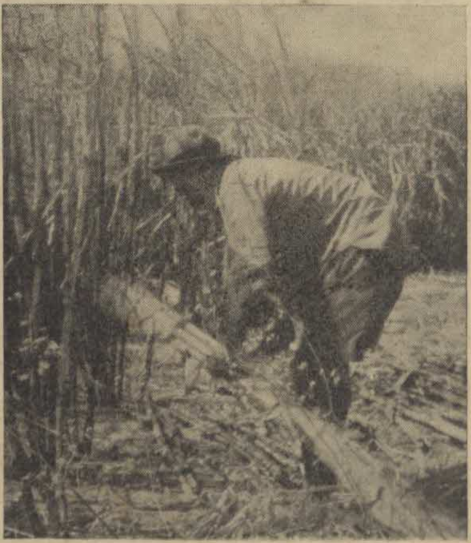
Questions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8

With the exception of question 3 (*a*), *for which the map below is required, answer all the questions on this page on separate sheets. Write your name on each sheet. In the case of each heading, or sub-heading of a question:* (1) *write its letter or number at the beginning of the section dealing with it; and* (2) *start each section on a separate line.*

3. (*a*) The map below shows the distribution of *one* cereal, and *two* other crops from which are obtained raw materials widely used in manufacture. Name these crops in the spaces provided.



3. (*b*) In the case of *one* only of the above crops describe, under the following headings, the conditions necessary for its large-scale cultivation. Illustrate your answer from *one* important area of production. (i) Name of Crop; (ii) Area of production; (iii) Relief and Soils; (iv) Temperature; (v) Rainfall; (vi) Supply of labour; (vii) Transport.



4. Examine the photograph which was taken recently by Jasper Stembridge in Queensland. Then answer the following questions.

(*a*) What crop is being harvested?

(*b*) Do you think the district in which it is grown lies (i) in temperate or tropical latitudes, and (ii) near the coast or in the interior of Queensland? In each case give reasons for your answer.

(*c*) How does the photograph serve to show one of the ways in which Australians are attempting to preserve their country as 'A White Australia'?

5. Account for the dense population in EITHER the Ruhr Valley OR the Paris Basin AND in EITHER the Lower Nile Valley OR the Middle and Lower Yangtze Basin.

6. Draw a large sketch-map to show the chief Natural Regions of EITHER South America OR Africa, south of the Zambezi. Select *one* Natural Region from the area you have chosen, and show how the natural vegetation is adapted to the climatic conditions.

7. The mean annual rainfall at Cairo in the Lower Nile Valley is 1·3 in.; at Patna in the Ganges Valley it is 47·3 in.; and at Sacramento in Central California it is 26·9 in. In the case of each area, state (i) the type of climate; (ii) why irrigation is necessary for cultivation; and (iii) name *one* winter, and *two* summer crops grown in each.

8. (*a*) Explain briefly the conditions necessary for generating hydro-electric power. (*b*) Name *four* countries where this form of power is widely used. (*c*) Choose *one* of these countries and (i) name three important sources of power, and (ii) three of the chief uses to which it is put.

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